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ABSTRACT

This report presents statistical information on the vocational education and training systems of 10 countries in Central and Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and Slovenia. These materials precede the body of the report: introduction, guide to reading the report, and definitions. Chapter 1 provides an overview of the educational attainment levels of the population and of the relationship between these and unemployment. Chapter 2 examines the role of vocational education and training in the education systems of the countries concerned. First, the participation of young people in vocational education and training is compared to their participation in general education. Second, recent trends in vocational education and training at the upper secondary level are presented and analyzed. Third, the relative internal effectiveness of vocational education and training systems is assessed by examining dropout rates from vocational education and training courses and from general education courses at the upper secondary level. Fourth, information is provided on the relative levels of expenditure on vocational education and training by countries in Central and Eastern Europe. Both chapters take account of differences in gender and/or age. The basic plan of the report is to alternate comparative illustrations (both graphs and tables) with comments that highlight the essential points. A final chapter summarizes key findings. (YLB)

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ED 460 256

Vocational education and training in Central and Eastern Europe

REPORT

Key indicators

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The European Training Foundation is an agency of the European Union which works in the field of vocational education and training in Central and Eastern Europe, the New Independent States and Mongolia. The Foundation also provides technical assistance to the European Commission for the Tempus Programme.

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It can be accessed through the Europa server (http://europa.eu.int).

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FOREWORD

This report presents statistical information on the vocational education and training systems of 10 countries in Central and Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovenia.

This is the first edition of this publication which we intend to update on an annual basis. Any comments on the structure and contents of the ducument are welcome in order to continuously improve the quality of our publications.

This report results from close cooperation between the European Training Foundation, the network of the 10 National Observatories concerned and Eurostat, all of which helped in providing statistical data and comments.

The National Observatories provided information on individual countries to the European Training Foundation while information on the European Union was provided by Eurostat.

This report complements a series of country reports, factsheets published by the Foundation in 1997 and a transnational report which the Foundation is producing on the reform process in each of the partner countries. The Foundation intends to produce this statistical report on an annual basis. It is available from the Information & Publications Department of the European Training Foundation and can be consulted on the Foundation's Website at *www.etf.eu.int*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report results from close collaboration between the European Training Foundation, the network of National Observatories in the ten countries concerned and Eurostat, all of which helped in providing statistical data and comments. The National Observatories[1] provided information on the individual countries while information on the EU came from Eurostat.

We should like to thank the National Observatories and also the experts in the various statistics offices who provided expertise and assistance to the National Observatories and to the European Training Foundation. All of these made an effective contribution to this collective effort.

Our special thanks go also to the following experts: Ms Magdolna Benke from the Hungarian Observatory, who carried out the quality control on the first round of the data which was collected in 1996; Ms Suzana Gerzina from the Slovenian Observatory, who carried out the quality control on the second round of the data which was collected in 1997 and who participated in the drafting of the report; Mr Robert Stanculescu from the Romanian Observatory, who set up the European Training Foundation Key Indicators database; and Mr Marcel Rudic who was involved in finalising the report.

1 A network of National Observatories has been set up by the Foundation in partnership with the national authorities of the partner countries in order to provide accurate and up-to-date information on the progress of reform. The National Observatories, which are hosted, mostly, by existing organisations involved in the reform process, gather and analyse information on vocational education and training issues on the basis of a common framework agreed with the Foundation. Since 1996, National Observatories have been set up in the 24 partner countries which are eligible for support under the EU Phare and Tacis Programmes.

For the Phare area, Observatories have been set up in Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic , Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Slovak Republic and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. For further information, please refer to the list of National Observatories included in this report.

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INTRODUCTION

Accurate, up-to-date and reliable information is one of the most important elements in assisting and monitoring reform of the vocational education and training systems in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Background

In the beginning of 1996, the European Training Foundation launched a project to identify a series of Key Indicators. These indicators, which are to be reviewed regularly, are intended to cover three areas:

- initial vocational training;
- continuing vocational training; and
- labour market trends.

Overall aim

The overall aim of the of the Key Indicators project is:

- to provide quantitative information on the structure and functioning of the vocational education and training systems in partner countries.

Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the project are:

- to measure the performance of the system, i.e. its responsiveness to the needs of the labour market and its capacity to provide people with vocational qualifications;
- to become a working tool for analysis and policy-making in the field of vocational education and training; and
- on the basis of annual updates, to identify trends and to measure the outcomes of implemented policies in the field of vocational education and training.

Achievements to date

Up to the present, indicators have been identified for initial vocational training and, partially, for labour market trends. In this report, therefore, Key Indicators cover:

- access to and participation in initial vocational education and training (participation of the 14-19 age group in vocational education and training and in general education), the labour market and training situation of the 16-25 age group and the educational attainment levels of the population (25-59 age group);
- employment and unemployment trends (unemployment rates of the population by educational attainment level);
- outcomes of vocational education and training (in terms of drop-out rates);
- expenditure on vocational education and training (public and private expenditure, funds provided by different levels of government); and

Future work

The objectives for the future are:

- to continue to collect and analyse data for the 10 countries covered in this report (1997 data) and to collect and analyse data for the Slovak Republic and FYROM, the two countries where National Observatories were recently established (1995, 1996 and 1997 data);
- to focus on identifying new indicators in labour market developments in all these countries in order to identify training needs;
- to extend this analysis to the countries covered by the Tacis programme[1]; and
- to cooperate further with other international organisations active in this area, particularly Eurostat[2] and Unesco[3].

Contents of the report

This report on the first results of the Key Indicators project is based on a selected number of indicators which completely fulfil the criteria of broad geographical coverage and a high degree of cross-country comparability. Because cross-country comparability[4] is difficult to achieve, special attention was paid to presenting detailed information in a framework that allows the countries of Central and Eastern Europe to be compared with one another and with the EU average.

Alongside the identification of indicators and in order to enhance cross-country comparability of data, the European Training Foundation has adopted and defined a number of categories which provide insights into the diversity of vocational education and training systems. In order to achieve compatibility with the statistical systems of other international organisations, these categories were based upon the ISCED classification (1978 version)[5]. For labour market indicators, the European Training Foundation adopted the ILO definitions and classification.

Data from national information sources (e.g. statistics offices, Ministries of Education and of Labour), were collected by National Observatories and transmitted to the Foundation. Data were collected for all indicators (for 1995 and 1996) except private expenditure and expenditure by level of government[6].

Structure of the report

Chapter 1 provides an overview of the educational attainment levels of the population and of the relationship between these and unemployment.

Chapter 2 examines the role of vocational education and training in the education systems of the countries concerned. First, the participation of young people in vocational education and training is compared to their participation in general education. Second, recent trends in vocational education and training at the upper secondary level are presented and analysed. Third, the relative internal effectiveness of vocational education and training systems is assessed by examining drop-out rates from vocational education and training courses and from general education courses at the upper secondary level. Fourth, information is provided on the relative levels of expenditure on vocational education and training by countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

Both chapters take account of differences in gender and/or age.

The annexes provide detailed information on the data and sources used in the report:

- Annex 1 presents the reference statistical data which served as a basis for the graphs in the report. Data refer to 1993 and 1994 and, in most cases, 1995 and 1996;
- Annex 2 outlines the definitions recommended by the European Training Foundation for the collection of the statistical data provided in Annex 1; and
- Annex 3 presents technical reports from each country. These provide detailed information on the way in which the definitions outlined in Annex 2 were interpreted and applied by the partner countries.
- Annex 4 is a list of National Observatory addresses in Central and Eastern Europe.

1 In the Tacis area, Observatories have been set up in Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgystan, Moldova, Mongolia, Russian Federation (Moscow and St Petersburg), Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

2 Eurostat launched a project for training statisticians in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in order to fill in the common Unesco/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) questionnaires, the main instruments for gathering comparable data on education and initial training at the international level. First data will be collected at the end of 1998.

3 Unesco has started to train statisticians from Central and Eastern European countries on the implementation of the new version of ISCED. In comparison with the previous version, the new ISCED covers more precisely the information needs of initial vocational education and training. The UOE questionnaires (mentioned in the previous footnote) will, in future, be adapted to this new ISCED in order to facilitate comparative analysis on vocational education and training systems in those countries.

4 For the countries concerned, cross-country comparability is difficult to achieve because of diversity in the structure and functioning of vocational education and training systems and because of the difficulties partner countries have in interpreting the definitions and fulfilling their requirements.

5 The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) was designed by Unesco in the early 1970s "as an instrument suitable for assembling, compiling and presenting education statistics both within individual countries and internationally". Approved in 1975 by the International Conference on Education, it was subsequently endorsed by Unesco in 1978. ISCED presents standard concepts, definitions and classifications. The new version of ISCED, adopted in 1997, will be used in the future by the European Training Foundation, in coordination with other international organisations (Unesco/OECD/Eurostat). For a detailed description of ISCED categories, see "Definitions".

6 No reliable national data were available for these indicators.

GUIDE TO READING THE REPORT

The diversity of education systems and the lack of homogeneity of data mean that caution is called for in interpretation and in making comparisons. In order to facilitate reading and consultation of the report, particular points should be kept in mind:

- the basic plan of the report is to alternate comparative illustrations (both graphs and tables) with comments that highlight the essential points;
- sources are always mentioned at the bottom of graphs and tables. Statistical data on the EU are taken as a basis of comparison. EU averages generally refer to 1995. Rounded figures are used in the text and in most of the tables. Precise data are provided in Annex 1. Symbols are also used in tables (see box below);
- throughout the report, information on level of education is structured in accordance with the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED version 97). (see "Definitions")
- all the figures and sources used in the report are set out in the three annexes, all of which can be examined from a comparative perspective.
- statistics should always be read in the context of the information given in the "Definitions" and the annexes.

Country abbreviations				Symbols	
ALB:	Albania	A:	Austria	:	Data not available
BG:	Bulgaria	B:	Belgium	-	Data not relevant
CZ:	Czech Republic	D:	Germany	e	Estimations
EE:	Estonia	DK:	Denmark	!	Data included in another category
H:	Hungary	E:	Spain		
LV:	Latvia	F:	France	(0)	Inaccurate estimation
LT:	Lithuania	FIN:	Finland	0	Less accurate estimation
PL:	Poland	GR:	Greece	1	1995 data
RO:	Romania	I:	Italy	2	15-74 years
SLO:	Slovenia	IRL:	Ireland		
		LUX:	Luxembourg		
		NL:	Netherlands		
		P:	Portugal		
		SW:	Sweden		
		UK:	United Kingdom		

DEFINITIONS

All education

includes general education together with vocational education and training at all levels. The terms **'education system'** and **'overall education'** are also used to describe education/training in its entirety.

General education

includes both primary and secondary level programmes/schools offering non-vocational education. In international statistics these programmes are allocated to ISCED levels 1,2 and 3.

Vocational education and training

includes programmes/ schools which aim to provide people with employable skills and which lead to a vocational qualification. In international statistics these programmes are allocated to ISCED levels 2, 3 and 5.

Vocational education and training and general education at ISCED level 3

includes all programmes which:

- start after completion of lower secondary education;
- have a duration of 1-4 years; and
- offer a vocational qualification on successful completion.

Vocational/technical education with a final secondary examination (matura)

includes vocational programmes/schools which:

- start after completion of lower secondary education;
- have a duration of 3-4 years; and
- provide both a vocational qualification (or vocational preparation) and access to the final secondary examination which is a prerequisite for entrance to higher education (matura).

Vocational/technical education with vocational qualification only

includes vocational programmes/schools which:

- start after completion of lower secondary education;
- have a duration of 1-3 years; and
- lead to a vocational qualification.

Vocational education and training within the framework of these programmes can be either school-based or school- and work-based.

The term 'young people' refers to the 14-19 age group.

Age at which compulsory education finishes (in 1996)

- Albania: 14 years
- Bulgaria: 16 years
- Czech Republic: 15 years
- Estonia: 15-16 years
- Hungary: 14 years
- Latvia: 15-16 years
- Lithuania: 16 years
- Poland: 16 years
- Romania: 14 years
- Slovenia: 14 years

Educational attainment of an individual refers to the highest qualification received by the individual in the formal education and training system. Individuals are allocated to the different ISCED categories on the basis of the highest level of education completed. These categories are outlined below.

ISCED 0-2 (from pre-primary up to lower secondary education). Because of inconsistencies in the way people are allocated to the three ISCED levels, which refer to pre-school and compulsory education in the different countries, data in this report refer to the three levels combined.

- ISCED 0 (pre-primary education): education which precedes primary education and is generally not compulsory.
- ISCED 1 (primary education): schooling which begins between the ages of 5 and 7, is compulsory in all cases and lasts 5 or 6 years as a rule.
- ISCED 2 (lower secondary education): schooling which is compulsory in all the Central and Eastern European countries. The end of this level often corresponds to the end of full-time compulsory schooling.

ISCED 3 (upper secondary education). This is schooling which begins around the age of 14-16 and refers to either general or vocational education. It may lead to the standard required for admission to higher education or it may be an educational "dead-end", as is sometimes the case with vocational education and training.

ISCED 5-7 (higher education). Because of inconsistencies in the way people are allocated to the three ISCED levels which refer to higher education in the different countries, data in this report refer to the three levels combined.

- ISCED 5: programmes which, generally, do not lead to the award of a university degree or equivalent though admission to this level usually requires the successful completion of a programme at the upper secondary level.
- ISCED 6: programmes leading to a primary university degree or equivalent.
- ISCED 7: programmes leading to a post-graduate university degree.

Note that the category 4 was not used in the old 1978 version of ISCED, simply because it was not relevant at that time.

Participation rate is the number of people from a specific age group enrolled at all levels of education as a percentage of the number of people in this age group in the population as a whole.

Drop-out rate refers to the number of drop-outs from a certain programme as a percentage of the total number of participants in the programme in a given year.

Chapter 1
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND THE LABOUR MARKET

Educational attainment of the population

Most of the population has acquired a qualification at the upper secondary level — *Graph 1.1*

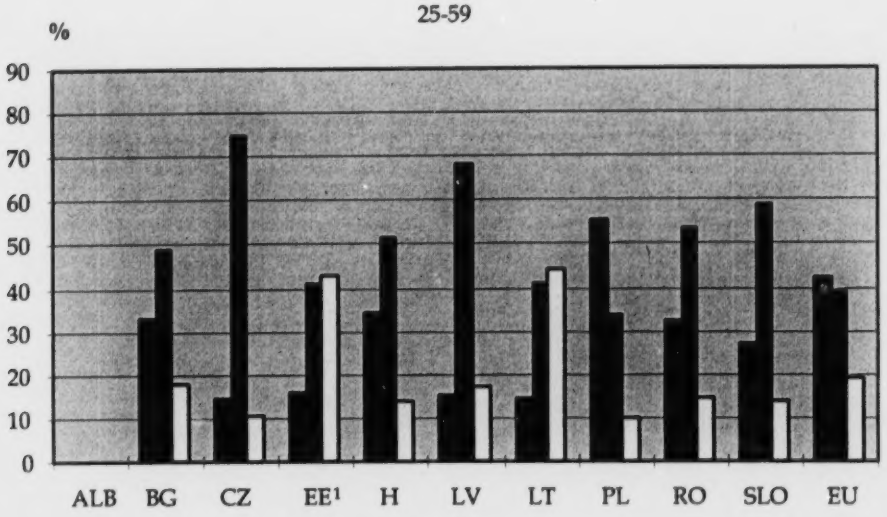
In most countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the majority of the population (25-59 age group) has acquired a qualification at the upper secondary level (i.e. ISCED 3). This can be attributed to the importance of the role traditionally played by vocational education and training at this level in these countries. Exceptions to this rule are Poland, where most of the population has attained primary or lower secondary level only (ISCED 0-2), and Estonia and Lithuania, where a higher proportion of the population has obtained a qualification at the post-secondary level (ISCED 5-7). In the case of Poland basic vocational schools are classified at ISCED level 0-2 and not at ISCED level 3, as is usually the case (see annex 3 for further information). For Estonia and Lithuania, this is due to the structure of the vocational education and training systems in these two countries. More specifically, both countries have post-secondary vocational programmes which are classified at ISCED level 5. The majority of people in the ISCED 5-7 category have actually acquired a qualification of this type from vocational training programmes, i.e. they have a qualification at ISCED level 5 but not at ISCED level 6 or 7.

When compared to the EU average, two observations can be made about the educational attainment of the population (25-59 age group). On the one hand, in all countries (except Poland), the percentage of the population with a qualification at the upper secondary level (ISCED 3) is higher than in the EU while the percentage of the population which has not reached this level (ISCED 0-2) is lower. On the other hand, in all countries (except Estonia and Lithuania), the percentage of the population with a higher education qualification (ISCED 5-7) is lower than in the EU.

The importance of ISCED level 3 is even more pronounced for the 25-29 age group. Indeed, in all countries except Poland, the largest category within this group consists of people who have completed the upper secondary level and this represents a very high percentages of the population (around 50% in Lithuania and Estonia and above 60% in all other countries).

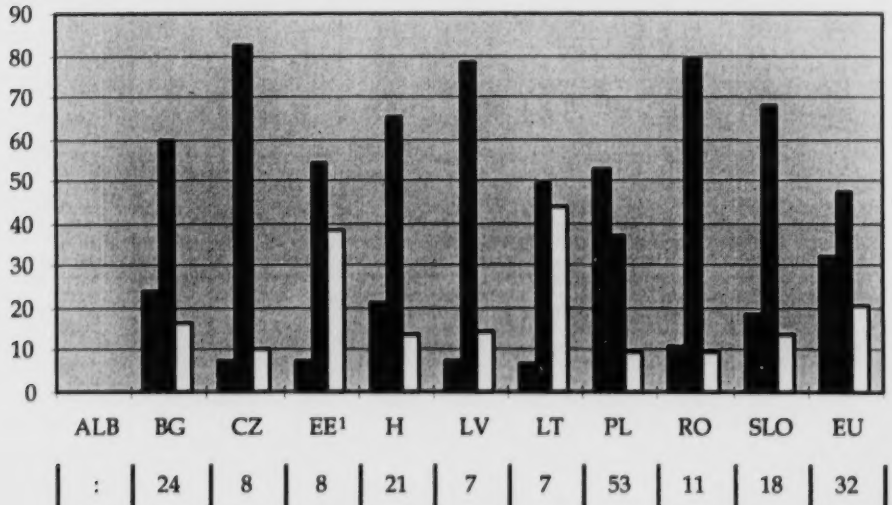
Graph 1.1 Educational attainment rates of the population, 1996 (%)

25-59



	ALB	BG	CZ	EE[1]	H	LV	LT	PL	RO	SLO	EU	
	:	33	14	16	34	15	14	55	32	27	42	ISCED 0-2
	:	49	75	41	52	68	41	34	54	59	39	ISCED 3
	:	18	11	43	14	17	45	10	14	14	19	ISCED 5-7

25-29



	ALB	BG	CZ	EE[1]	H	LV	LT	PL	RO	SLO	EU	
	:	24	8	8	21	7	7	53	11	18	32	ISCED 0-2
	:	60	82	54	65	78	50	37	79	68	47	ISCED 3
	:	16	10	38	14	15	44	9	10	14	21	ISCED 5-7

Source: European Training Foundation database, Eurostat Database for EU data
[1] 1995 data

A higher proportion of people obtain a qualification at upper secondary level... but not higher education degrees

Graph 1.2

A comparison of the educational attainment levels of the 25-29 age group with those of the total population (25-59 age group) demonstrates that there has been an improvement, in terms of the level of education, in all the countries concerned. This improvement is indicated by several developments: first, a decline in the percentage of people in the 25-29 age group who have attained ISCED 0-2 level of education only; second, a sharp increase in the proportion who have completed upper secondary education (ISCED 3); and third, a reduction in the proportion of the same age group with higher education (ISCED 5-7). A detailed analysis of each of these developments is given below.

A careful examination of the percentages of people in the ISCED 0-2 category by age group shows that there is a noticeable gap between the younger and older generations in all countries (except Poland): the percentage of people allocated to the ISCED 0-2 level is higher in the oldest (50-59 years) than in the youngest (25-29 years) age group. The difference between the age groups at this level is widest in Romania.

With regard to the educational attainments of the 25-29 age group, three groups of countries can be identified. The first comprises the three Baltic states, the Czech Republic and Romania and, in these countries, approximately 10% of the population aged 29-59 have attained only the ISCED 0-2 level of education. Hungary, Slovenia and Bulgaria form the second group in which the proportion of people in the ISCED 0-2 category is approximately 20%. Only in Poland does more than half of the 25-29 age group have the lowest level of educational attainment.

The proportion of people that has completed upper secondary education (ISCED 3) has increased in all countries. In the oldest age group (50-59 years), however, the proportion varies widely, from approximately 25% in Romania and Poland to almost 70 % in the Czech Republic.

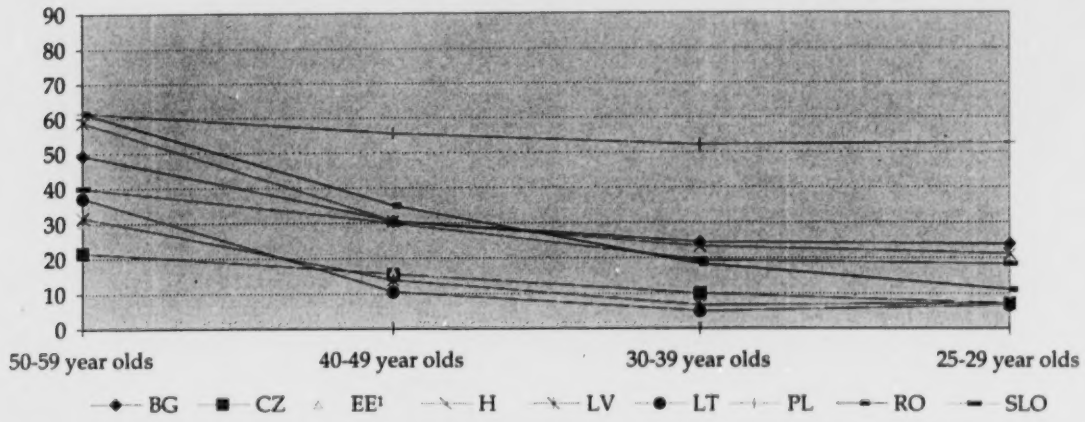
The overall improvement in educational attainment levels can be attributed, mainly, to the higher achievements of the 25-29 age group. However, the proportion of people that has completed upper secondary education (ISCED 3) within this group also varies widely, from 37% in Poland to more than 80 % in the Czech Republic. Of all the countries, Romania has the widest gap between generations at this level which suggests a sharp increase in the proportion of people at ISCED level 3.

Wide differences between generations cannot be identified at the higher education levels. The proportion of graduates in both age groups is similar, 10 to 15 % for the 50-59 age group and 10 to 16 % for the 25-59 age group. This would indicate that, generally speaking, there have been no major increases in the proportions of highly educated people. Lithuania and Estonia differ from all the other countries in that they have the highest proportions of highly educated people, ranging from 25 to 40%, for all age groups. This is, most probably, due to the structure of their education systems. However, the proportions of highly educated people in the youngest age group (25-29 years) is slightly underestimated as many of these are still enrolled in various types of higher education programmes.

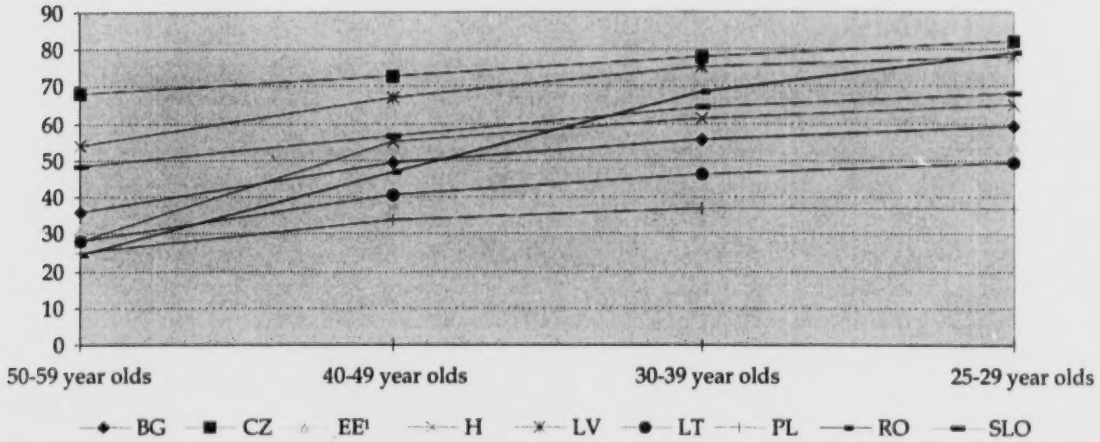
In conclusion, in most of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the decrease, over time, in the proportion of people with lower educational attainments (ISCED 0-2) is generally accompanied by an increase in the proportion having achieved upper secondary education (ISCED 3) but not in the proportion of highly educated people. This differs from the situation in the EU where the reduction in the proportion of people with the lowest educational attainments (ISCED 0-2) has been accompanied by an increase in the proportions of people at both the upper secondary (ISCED 3) and the higher ISCED 5-7 education levels.

Graph 1.2 Educational attainment rates of the population by age group, 1996 (%)*

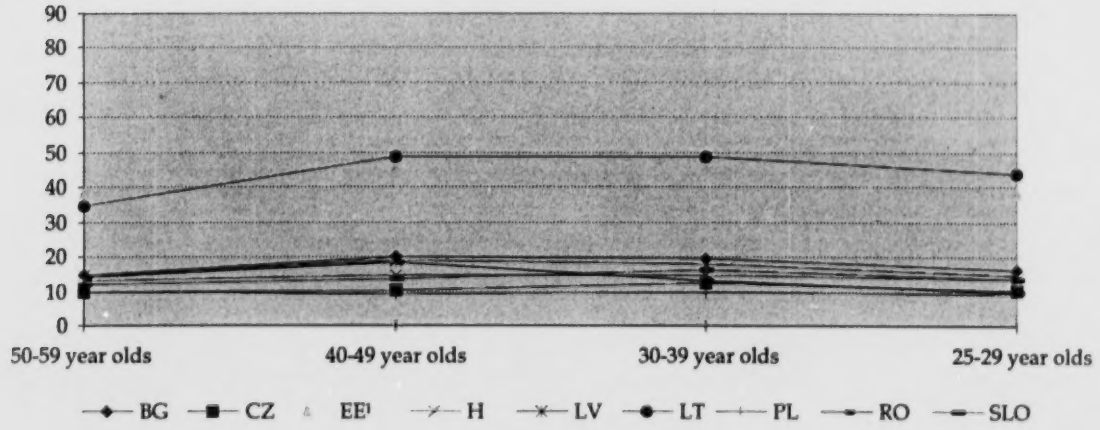
ISCED 0-2



ISCED 3



ISCED 5-7



Source: European Training Foundation database
[1] 1995 data
* Data on Albania are not available

A higher proportion of men complete the upper secondary level... **Graph 1.3**

With regard to gender differences within the 25-59 age group at ISCED level 0-2, in five of the countries (Bulgaria, the three Baltic countries and Poland), the percentage of men with low educational attainment levels is higher than that of women; this situation is reversed in the rest of the countries and in the EU.

A similar situation pertains at ISCED level 3 for the same age group: in most of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the proportion of men at this level is higher than that of women. This is not the case for Poland. Nor does it correspond to the EU average.

The situation changes at ISCED level 5-7. In most countries, there is a higher percentage of women at this level. The exceptions are the Czech Republic and Romania which are comparable to the EU average. In Hungary, the percentage of men and women at the higher education level (ISCED 5-7) is equal.

From Graph 1.3, one might also suggest that women are most likely to be more highly educated than men in the three Baltic countries, Bulgaria and Poland. In these countries, women leave the education system with lower level qualifications less frequently (ISCED 0-2), and obtain higher education qualifications (ISCED 5-7) more often, than men. This situation is reversed in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania where more men than women attain higher qualification levels (at ISCED levels 3 and 5-7).

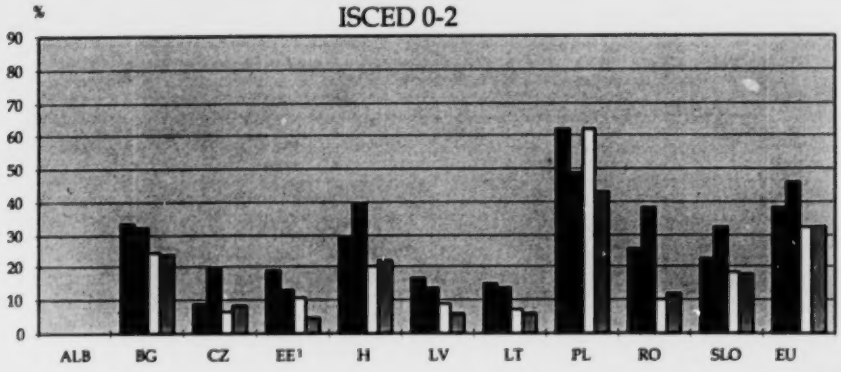
... but women have improved their levels of educational attainment more rapidly than men: a lower percentage of women remains at lower qualification levels and a higher percentage attains higher education.

There is an obvious decline in the percentage of both men and women who have only primary and lower secondary education (ISCED 0-2 levels) in the 25-29 age group compared to the overall population. This is true of all countries except Poland where a very high percentages of people in both the 25-29 and the 25-59 age groups remain at the lowest level of educational attainment. Differences between genders within this age group (25-29 years) also follow the same pattern as that of the total population (25-59 age group) in all countries except Slovenia.

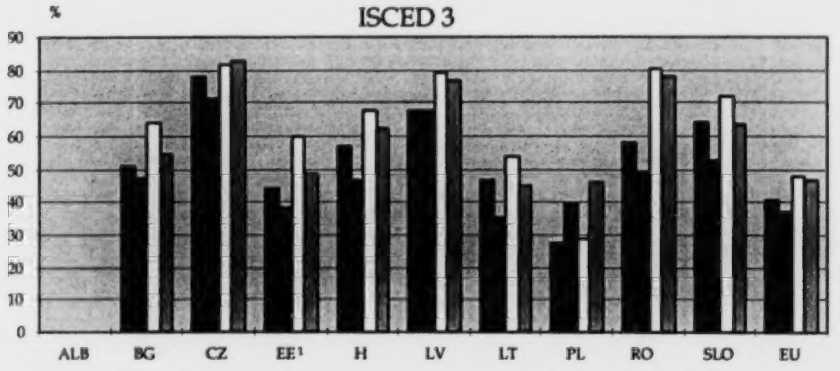
The proportions of both men and women with upper secondary education (ISCED 3) are higher in the 25-29 age group, than in the total population. In terms of gender differences, men still obtain an upper secondary qualification more often than women, except in the Czech Republic and in Poland. However, the prevalence of men in the ISCED 3 educational group has to be seen in the context of the prevalence of women in the highest educational category (ISCED 5-7).

Indeed, in most of the countries under consideration, the percentage of highly educated women in the 25-29 age group is higher than that of men. This suggests that women are reaching higher levels of educational attainment although compulsory military service could mean that the educational attainment of men in this age group is underestimated. The differences between men and women, in terms of the higher educational attainments of the latter, are most marked in Estonia, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Slovenia.

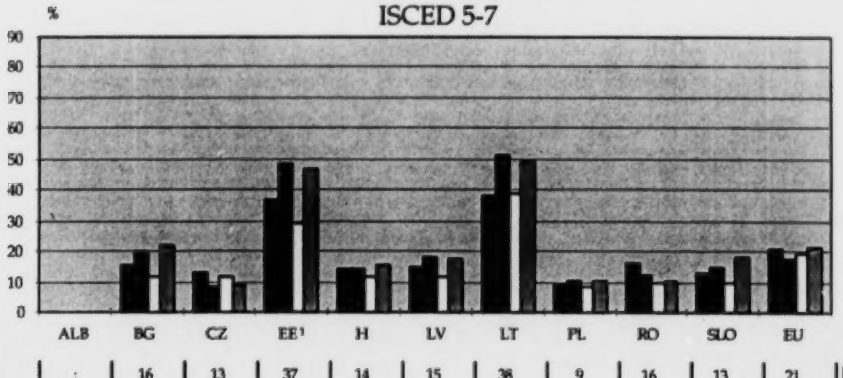
Graph 1.3 Educational attainment rates of the population, by age and sex, 1996 (%)



	ALB	BG	CZ	EE[1]	H	LV	LT	PL	RO	SLO	EU
25-59 years- males	:	34	9	19	29	17	15	62	26	23	38
25-59 years - females	:	32	20	13	39	14	14	49	38	32	46
25-29 years- males	:	24	6	11	20	9	7	62	10	19	32
25-29 years- females	:	24	8	5	22	6	6	43	12	18	32



	ALB	BG	CZ	EE[1]	H	LV	LT	PL	RO	SLO	EU
25-59 years- males	:	51	78	44	57	68	47	28	58	65	41
25-59 years - females	:	48	71	38	47	68	35	39	49	53	37
25-29 years- males	:	64	82	60	68	79	54	29	80	72	48
25-29 years- females	:	54	83	49	62	77	45	46	78	64	47



	ALB	BG	CZ	EE[1]	H	LV	LT	PL	RO	SLO	EU
25-59 years- males	:	16	13	37	14	15	38	9	16	13	21
25-59 years - females	:	20	9	48	14	18	51	10	12	15	17
25-29 years- males	:	12	12	29	12	12	39	9	10	10	20
25-29 years- females	:	22	9	46	16	17	49	10	10	18	21

Source: European Training Foundation database
[1] 1995 data

Educational attainment and unemployment

There are wide differences in the unemployment rates of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. High unemployment is spread across all geographic regions

Graph 1.4

Unemployment rates in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe vary widely, from approximately 4% in the Czech Republic to approximately 18% in Latvia. Countries with the highest unemployment rates are spread across all geographic regions; they include Latvia and Lithuania (in the Baltic), Albania and Bulgaria (in southern Europe) and Poland (in central Europe). All of these have unemployment rates that are higher than the EU average (10.9%) while, in the remaining countries (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia), the unemployment rates are lower. In comparison with the EU Member States, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe are spread across the whole spectrum with Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland grouped with the EU Member States with the highest unemployment rates for both age groups (24 and younger, 25 and older) and the Czech Republic with the lowest.

Graph 1.4 also shows that, as a rule, the situation for young people in Central and Eastern European countries is similar to that in EU Member States: young people in both areas are far more likely to experience unemployment than the population as a whole. The unemployment rates of young people (up to 24 years old) both in EU Member States and in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe are higher than for the whole population for most categories. In fact, unemployment among young people (up to 24 years old) is generally at least twice as high as among people over 25 years.

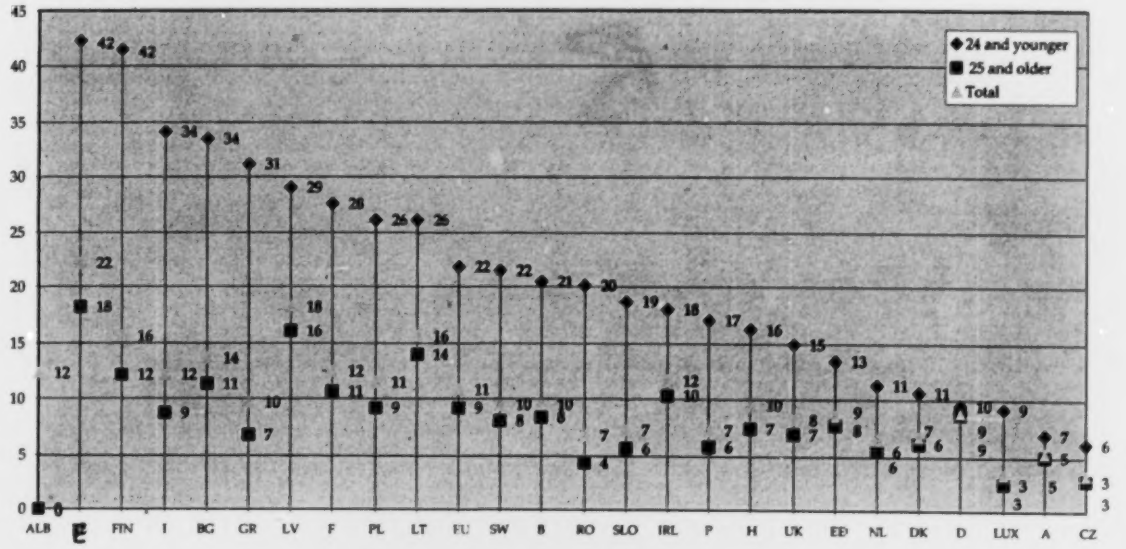
Women are more likely to be exposed to unemployment than men

Graph 1.5

An analysis of unemployment rates by gender shows that, as in the EU, in most of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, women are more likely to be unemployed than men. This is particularly the case in Poland and Albania but, in most countries, the total unemployment rates are higher for women than for men.

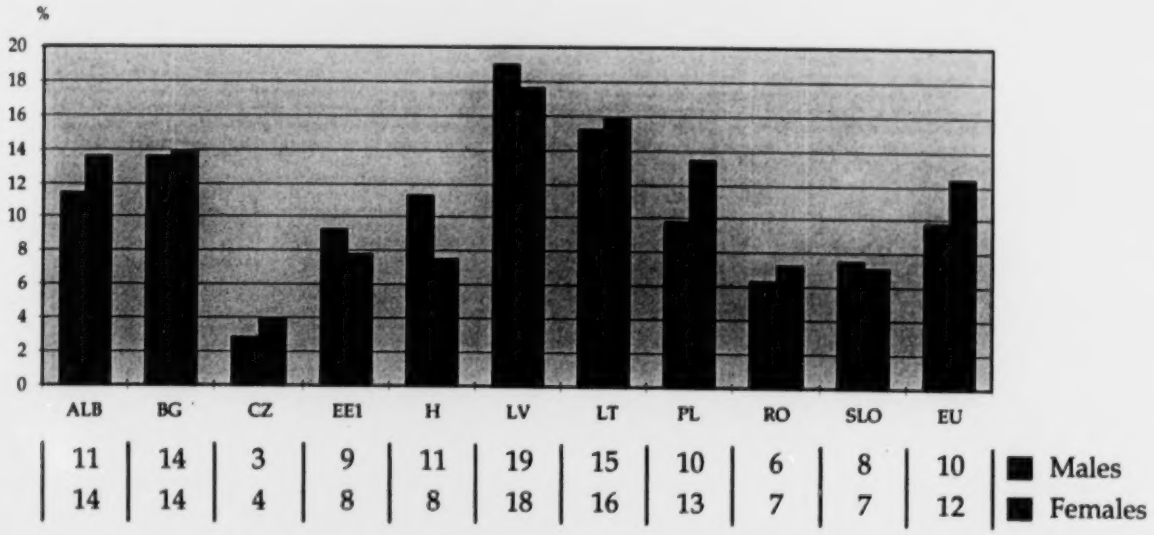
In comparison with the EU average, two groups can be identified. In the first group, which includes most of the countries, the unemployment rates are higher than the EU average (i.e. 10% for men and 12% for women) for both men and women (Latvia, Lithuania, Albania and Bulgaria), for men only (Hungary) or for women only (Poland). The second group, comprising the Czech Republic, Estonia, Romania and Slovenia have unemployment rates which are lower than the EU average for both men and women.

Graph 1.4 Unemployment rates by age in selected Central and Eastern European countries and in EU Member States, 1996 (%)



Source: European Training Foundation database, Eurostat database for EU data
[1] - 1995 data

Graph 1.5 Unemployment rates by sex, 1996 %



Source : European Training Foundation database, Eurostat database for EU data
[1] - 1995 data

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In most Central and Eastern European countries, the better educated (25-59 age group) are better protected against unemployment

Graph 1.6

In most of the countries under consideration, the unemployment rates of unqualified and poorly qualified people (ISCED 0-2) in the 29-59 age group are much higher than those of people with upper secondary or higher education levels (ISCED 3 and 5-7). Exceptions to this rule are Romania and Hungary, where the unemployment rate of unqualified and poorly qualified people is lower than that of people with a qualification at ISCED level 3. Lithuania is another exception as the unemployment rate of unqualified and poorly qualified people is lower than that of people with qualifications at the higher ISCED 3 and 5-7 levels. This can be explained by the fact that the Lithuanian economy is undergoing a process of transition and by the structure of its education system.

The unemployment rates of unqualified and poorly qualified people (ISCED 0-2) vary widely from one country to another, from 5 % in Romania to 22 % in Latvia. The unemployment rates for this category are lower than the EU average (13%) in almost all the countries concerned, except Estonia (14%) and Latvia (22%).

With regard to the unemployment rates of people with upper secondary education (ISCED 3), these also vary considerably, from 2 % in the Czech Republic to 19% in Lithuania. In addition, in all countries, the unemployment rates of the ISCED level 3 category are higher than those of highly qualified people (ISCED level 5-7). Unemployment rates at higher education levels are generally slightly lower than or close to the EU average (9%) though they exceed it in some countries, e.g. Latvia (18 %), Lithuania (19%) and, to a lesser extent, Hungary (11 %). To sum up, higher education qualifications appear to offer some protection against unemployment in most countries. The lowest unemployment rate of people with higher qualifications is found in the Czech Republic while the highest rates are in Lithuania and Latvia.

Graph 1.6 also shows that in all countries, the unemployment rates of people in the 25-29 age group tend to be far higher than those of the total population. Unemployment rates of this age group are, indeed, often significantly higher at all educational levels than those of the general population, though this is not the case in Latvia. Unemployment rates within this age group are also far higher for poorly qualified than for highly qualified people.

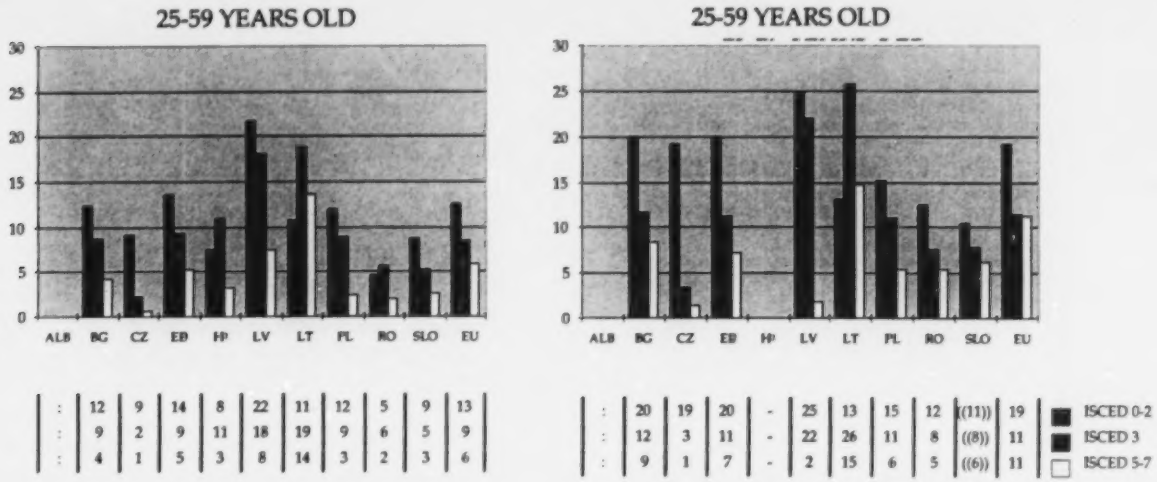
In both the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the EU Member States, better qualified people are less likely to be unemployed that people with lower qualifications

Graph 1.7

Unemployment rates by educational attainment show that the situation is similar in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the EU Member States in the sense that better qualified people are less likely to be unemployed than people with lower qualifications. Indeed, in all Central and Eastern European countries and EU Member States, the unemployment rates of people with higher qualifications (ISCED 5-7) are lower than those of people with lower qualifications at both ISCED 0-2 and 3 levels.

It should be noted that some countries have unemployment rates which are well above the EU average at ISCED level 3. These are Lithuania, Latvia and Hungary together with Spain, Finland and Greece. Countries which have particularly high unemployment rates at ISCED 5-7 level include Spain and Lithuania, together with Italy, Latvia, Finland and, to a lesser extent, France.

Graph 1.6 Unemployment rates by educational attainment and by age, 1996 (%)

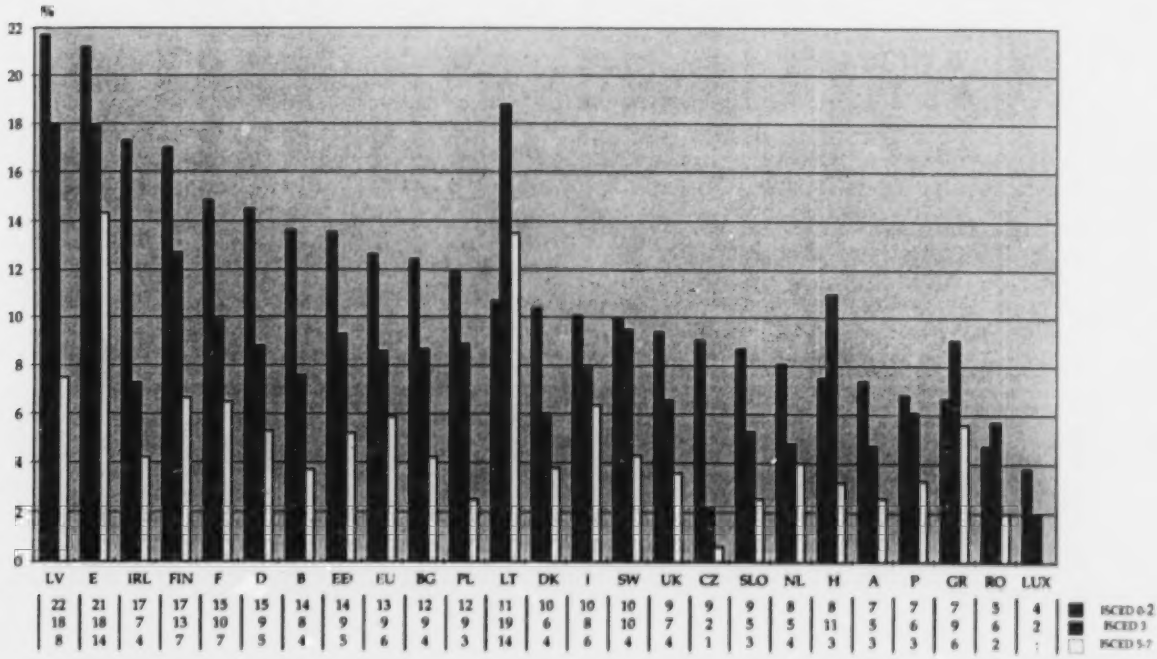


	ALB	BG	CZ	EB	HP	LV	LT	PL	RO	SLO	EU
ISCED 0-2	:	12	9	14	8	22	11	12	5	9	13
ISCED 3	:	9	2	9	11	18	19	9	6	5	9
ISCED 5-7	:	4	1	5	3	8	14	3	2	3	6

	ALB	BG	CZ	EB	HP	LV	LT	PL	RO	SLO	EU
ISCED 0-2	:	20	19	20	-	25	13	15	12	((11))	19
ISCED 3	:	12	3	11	-	22	26	11	8	((8))	11
ISCED 5-7	:	9	1	7	-	2	15	6	5	((6))	11

Source: European Training Foundation database, Eurostat database for EU data
[1] - 1995 data

Graph 1.7 Unemployment rates by educational attainment for the 25-59 age group in selected Central and Eastern European countries and in EU Member States, 1996 (%)



	LV	E	IRL	FIN	F	D	B	EB	EU	BG	PL	LT	DK	I	SW	UK	CZ	SLO	NL	H	A	P	GR	RO	LUX
ISCED 0-2	22	21	17	17	15	15	14	14	13	12	12	11	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	5	4
ISCED 3	18	18	7	13	10	9	8	9	9	9	9	19	6	8	10	7	2	5	5	11	5	6	9	6	2
ISCED 5-7	8	14	4	7	7	5	4	5	6	4	3	14	4	6	4	4	1	3	4	3	3	3	6	2	:

Source: European Training Foundation database
[1] 1995 data
[2] 15-74 years old

Poorly qualified women are less exposed to unemployment than men. Highly qualified women are more exposed to unemployment than men

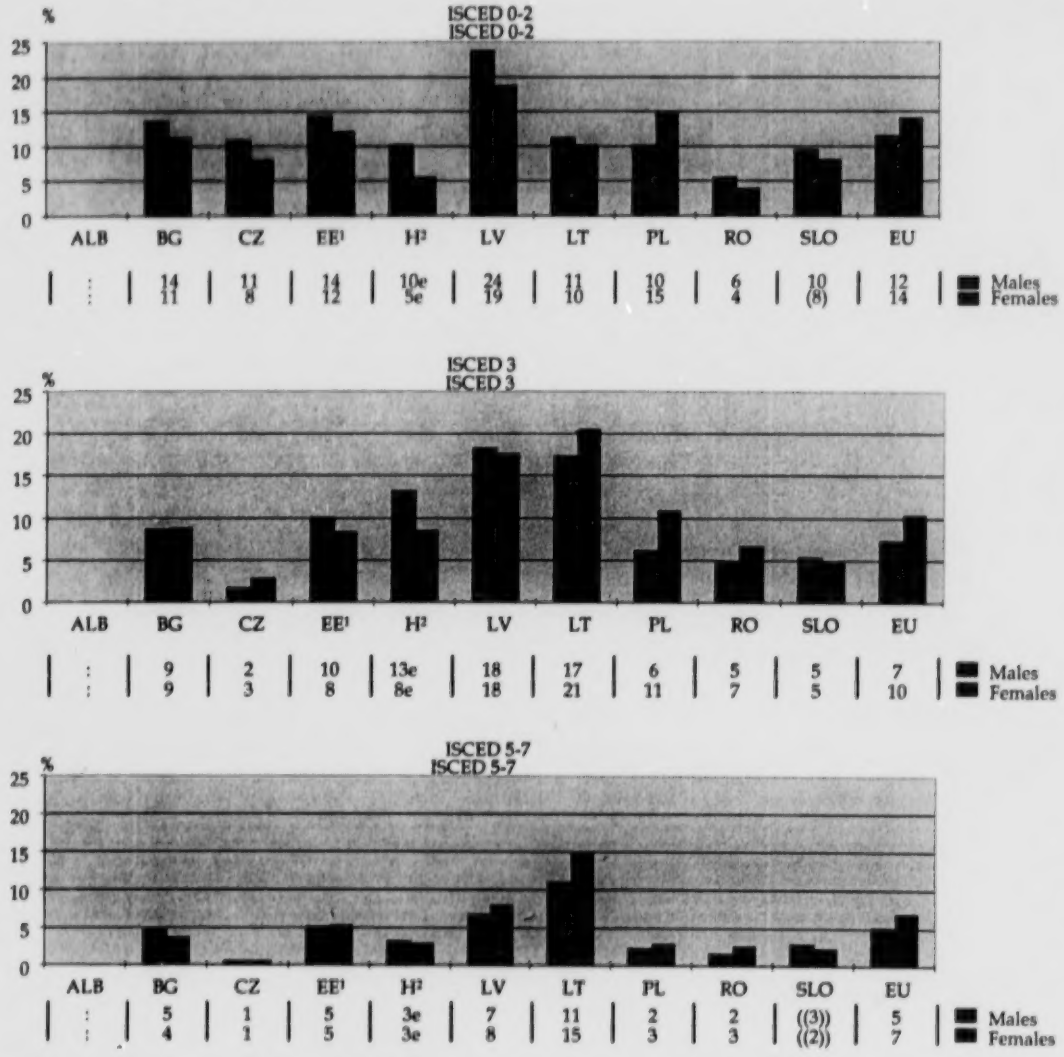
Graph 1.8

With regard to gender, the situation in the partner countries seems to be different from that in the EU. In the EU, the unemployment rate of women is generally higher than that of men, regardless of level of education while, in all the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (except Poland), the unemployment rate of less-qualified women (ISCED 0-2) is, in fact, lower than that of men. The difference in unemployment rates between women and men in this category tends to be low in most cases (around 2 percentage points). The biggest differences are found in Latvia and in Hungary (5 percentage points).

An examination of unemployment among women at ISCED level 3 does not reveal any particular pattern, as rates tend to be country specific. Nevertheless, three groups can be identified: in four partner countries (Estonia, Hungary, Latvia and Slovenia), the unemployment rate of women is lower than that of men; in four other countries (Czech Republic, Lithuania, Poland and Romania), it is higher; and, in one country (Bulgaria), it is almost equal.

Among people with higher qualifications (ISCED level 5-7), the unemployment rate of women is higher than that of men in four countries, it is lower in Bulgaria, Hungary and Slovenia and is equal to that of men in the Czech Republic and in Estonia.

Graph 1.8 Unemployment rates by educational attainment and sex for the 25-59 age group, 1996 (%)



Source: European Training Foundation database, Eurostat database (for EU data).
[1] 1995 data
[2] 15-74 years

Chapter 2
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Participation of young people (14-19 age group) in all education

Participation rates in education in most Central and Eastern European countries are lower than the EU average — ***Graph 2.1***

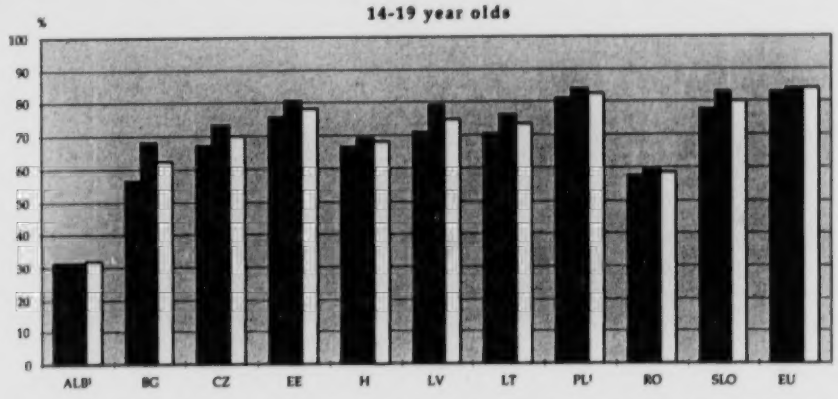
The participation rates of young people (14-19 age group) in the education system as a whole vary widely among the countries of Central and Eastern Europe: in Albania, approximately 30% of young people are enrolled in total education while, in Romania, this rises to almost 60% and, in Poland, to more than 80%. The countries with the highest participation rates of young people in education as a whole are Poland, Slovenia and Estonia. However, for all the countries concerned, the participation rate is lower than the EU average (84%).

This holds true for both the 14-16 (except Slovenia) and for the 17-19 age groups. Nevertheless, the discrepancy between the EU average and that in Central and Eastern European countries is more pronounced for the 17-19 age group.

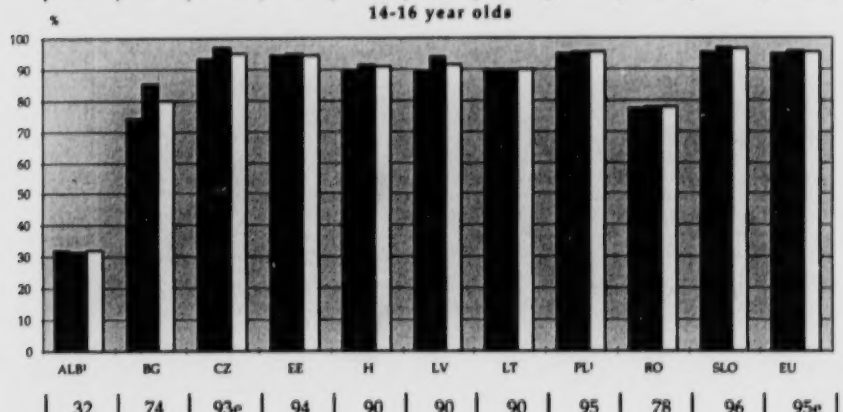
A higher proportion of girls participate in all education than boys

Another characteristic of all Central and Eastern European countries (except Albania) is the higher participation rates of girls (14-19 age group) in the education system. The difference in the participation rates of girls and boys is greater for the older (17-19 years) than for the younger (14-16 years) sector of the age group. More girls than boys, therefore, choose to remain in the education system after the end of compulsory schooling.

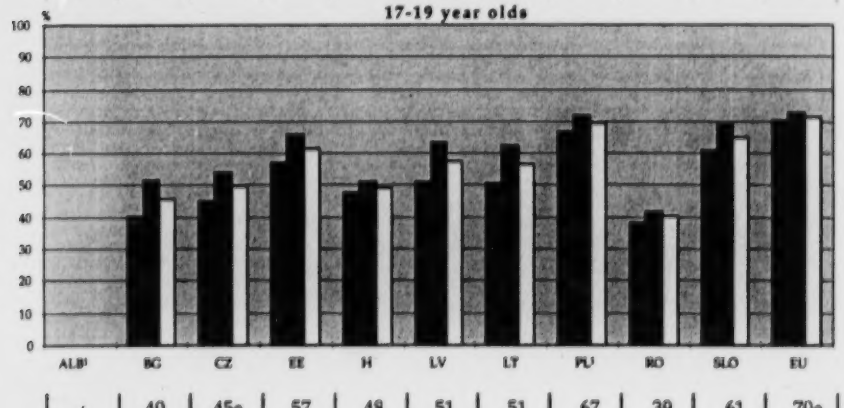
Graph 2.1: Participation rates of young people in all education by age, 1996 (%)



ALB¹	BG	CZ	EE	H	LV	LT	PL¹	RO	SLO	EU	
31	57	67e	76	67	71	71	81	57	78	83e	Males
31	68	73e	81	69	79	76	84	59	83	84e	Females
32	62	70e	78	68	75	73	83	58	80	84e	Total



ALB¹	BG	CZ	EE	H	LV	LT	PL¹	RO	SLO	EU	
32	74	93e	94	90	90	90	95	78	96	95e	Males
32	85	97e	95	91	94	90	96	78	97	96e	Females
32	80	95e	95	91	92	90	95	78	96	96e	Total



ALB¹	BG	CZ	EE	H	LV	LT	PL¹	RO	SLO	EU	
:	40	45e	57	48	51	51	67	39	61	70e	Males
:	52	54e	66	51	64	63	72	42	69	73e	Females
:	46	49e	61	49	57	57	69	40	65	72e	Total

Source: European Training Foundation database, Eurostat database for EU data
[1] 1995 data

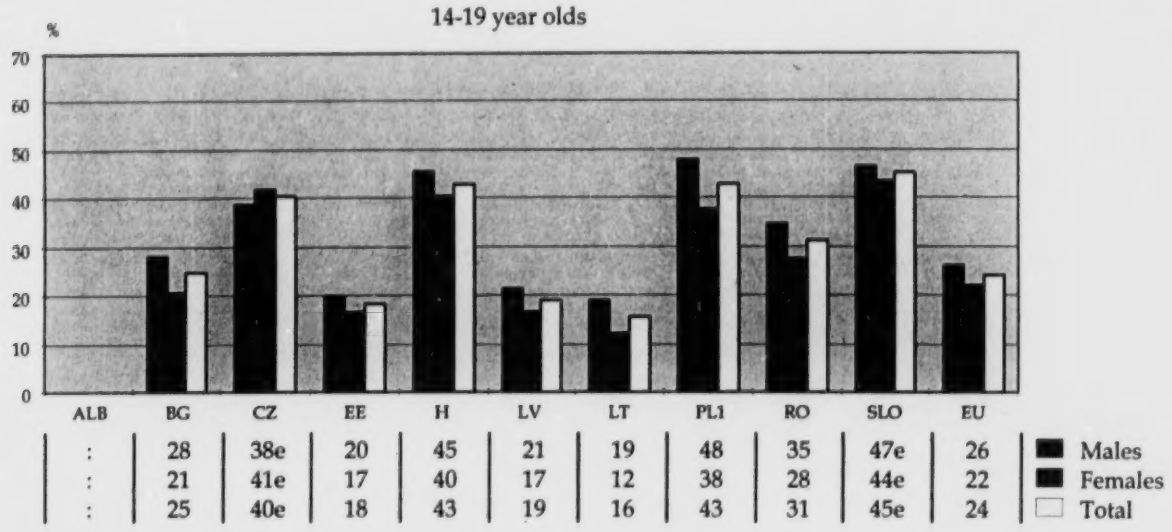
Participation of young people (14-19 age group) in vocational education and training

The participation rates of young people in vocational education and training are high

Graph 2.2

The participation rate of young people in vocational education and training in most Central and Eastern European countries is higher than the EU average (24% for the 14-19 age group): it is above 40% in Slovenia, Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic, around 30% in Romania and Bulgaria and below the EU average in the Baltic countries. With regard to gender, the participation rate of girls in vocational education and training is lower than that of boys in all countries of Central and Eastern Europe, except the Czech Republic.

Graph 2.2 ***Participation rates in vocational education and training for the 14-19 age group, 1996 (%)***



Source: European Training Foundation database, Eurostat database for EU data
[1] 1995 data

Almost 100% of 14 and 15 year olds and a large proportion of 16 year olds receive education in most Central and Eastern European countries

Graph 2.3a

With regard to the participation rates in all education by age, in most countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in the EU, the participation rates of 14 year olds is close to 100%, except in Romania and Bulgaria, where it is nearly 90%. After the age of 14, patterns in participation vary among the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Most of them keep a high percentage of young people in education until the age of 16 though this is not the case in Bulgaria and Romania. In Poland, Slovenia and Estonia, this high level of participation is extended to 17 year olds. Overall, the countries in which young people remain longer in the education system after compulsory education are Poland, Slovenia and the Baltic countries (cf. the participation rates of 17, 18 and 19 year olds in "Definitions").

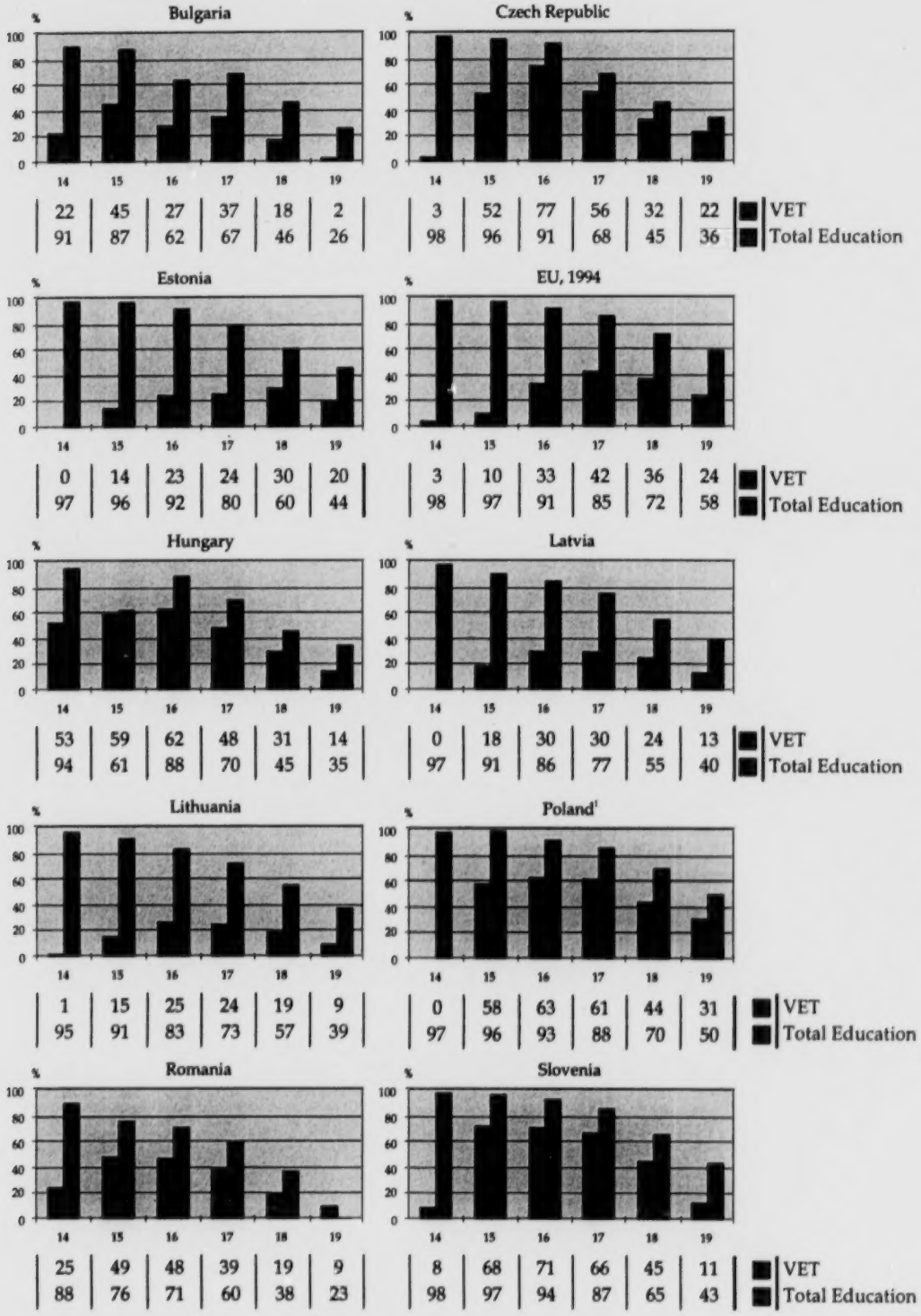
Young people in the EU Member States generally stay longer in the education system than their counterparts in Central and Eastern Europe. Differences between the EU average and Central and Eastern European countries are particularly noticeable for 18 and 19 year olds. The Czech Republic, Estonia and Slovenia are also very close to the EU average, in particular for the 14-17 age group.

Participation in vocational education and training starts and ends at a relatively early age

Vocational education and training can start at the age of 14 in all countries, except Poland, Estonia and Latvia. Nevertheless, in only a few countries (Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania) are there significant levels of participation in vocational education and training at this age. The country with the highest rate of participation in vocational education and training at age 14 is Hungary (53%), followed by Bulgaria and Romania (around 20%). In the other countries, participation in vocational education and training at 14 is very low. In most countries of Central and Eastern Europe, 15 is the most common age for starting vocational education and training. After the age of 16, participation in vocational and training follows the same pattern as participation in the education system as a whole: there is a decline in levels of participation in all countries except Bulgaria and Estonia. In addition, Estonia is also the only country where participation rates in vocational education and training increase between the ages of 14 and 18.

In comparison to the EU average, more young people participate in vocational education and training in the Central and Eastern European countries, although this is true to a lesser extent for the Baltic countries. In addition, in Central and Eastern Europe, people tend to start vocational education and training at an earlier age (14 or 15) than in most of the EU Member States (where vocational education and training gains in importance when people reach the age of 16). The participation rate in vocational education and training of 19 year olds is higher in the EU than in all the Central and Eastern European countries (except Poland).

Graph 2.3a ***Participation rates in all education and in vocational education and training for the 14-19 age group, by year, in selected Central and Eastern European countries *, 1996 (%)***



Source : European Training Foundation database, Eurostat database for EU data
1 1995 data
* Data on Albania are not available

In Central and Eastern European countries and in most EU Member States, the participation rates in education at the age of 14 is close to 100%. The exception is Portugal (90%)

Graph 2.3b

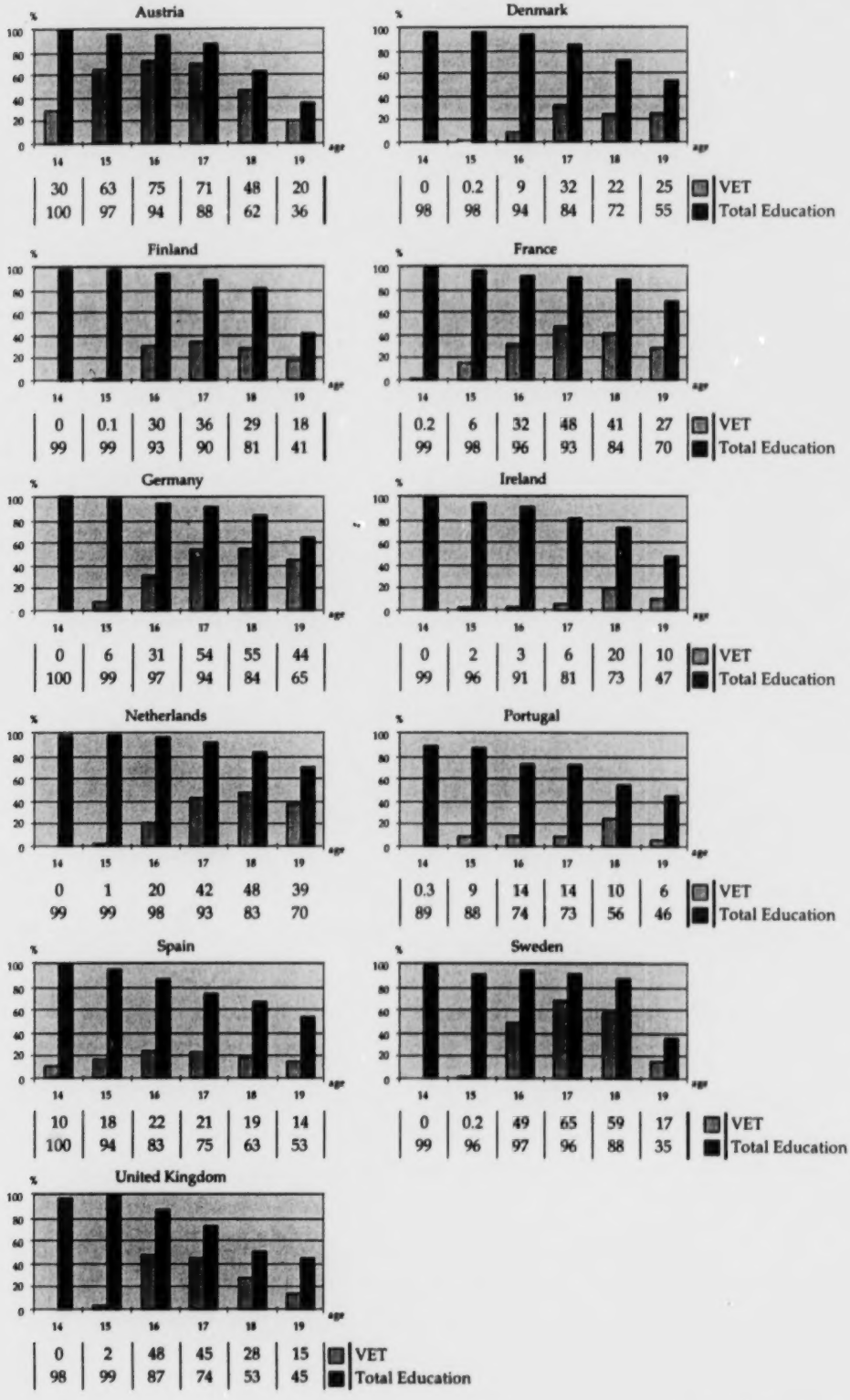
In most EU Member States, young people tend to remain in the education sytem longer than their counterparts in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe; indeed, the participation rate in general education remains close to 100% until the age of 16 in most EU Member States, apart from Portugal, the United Kingdom and Spain, (where the majority of people remain in general education until they are 15) and Sweden where young people remain in education even longer (until the age of 17, or even 18).

After the age of 16, patterns in the participation rates in education differ slightly among EU Member States. This corresponds to the change that occurs after the age of 14 in Central and Eastern Europe. In most EU Member States, most young people remain in the education system longer, i.e. until the age of 17 or 18 (80%).

Unlike Central and Eastern Europe, vocational education and training does not start at the age of 14 in any EU Member State (except Austria and Spain). Young people tend to start vocational education and training at the later age of 15 or even 16 (Sweden, Finland, Denmark and in the Netherlands). After the age of 15 or 16, the participation rates in vocational training follow the same pattern as general education, i.e. there is a decline in participation after the age of 16 (in Spain, the United Kingdom and Austria), 17 (in Sweden, Finland, France, Portugal and Denmark) and 18 (in Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands).

Moreover, in half the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the education system seems to be more oriented towards vocational education and training for young people, as participation in vocational education and training is generally higher than participation in general education. The Baltic countries, where young people participate more in general than in vocational education and training, are an exception to this rule.

Graph 2.3b ***Participation rates in all education and in vocational education and training for the 14-19 age group, by year, in selected EU Member States, 1996 (%)***



Recent trends in all education and in vocational education and training at upper secondary level (1993-1996)

In Central and Eastern Europe countries, most vocational education and training programmes are provided at the upper secondary level (ISCED 3). This level is considered to be of particular importance in all education systems as the successful completion of an upper secondary programme is often regarded (by governments, young people and employers) as a minimum requirement for starting a career and/or for further education. Governments of both EU and Central and Eastern European countries, therefore, often set as an objective an increase in the numbers of young people completing an educational programme at this level.

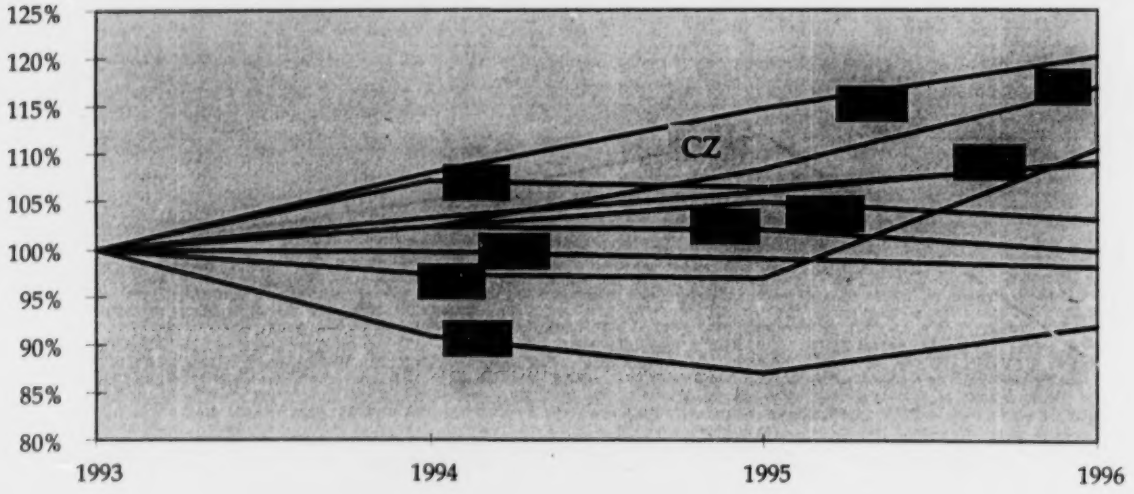
Trends in enrolment rates over the 1993-1996 period are country specific **Graph 2.4**

Trends in enrolment rates over the 1993-1996 period do not follow a clear pattern. However, three groups can be identified. The first is made up of countries where the enrolment rates of young people in all education at ISCED level 3 increased continuously between 1993 and 1996. These countries are Poland, Lithuania and, to a lesser extent, Slovenia and Estonia. The second group consists of countries where trends in enrolment rates changed significantly after 1995 and either increased, as they did in Latvia and Albania or decreased as happened in the Czech Republic. For the remaining countries, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary, enrolment rates remained stable over the period.

Vocational education and training are important at upper secondary level (ISCED level 3) **Graph 2.5**

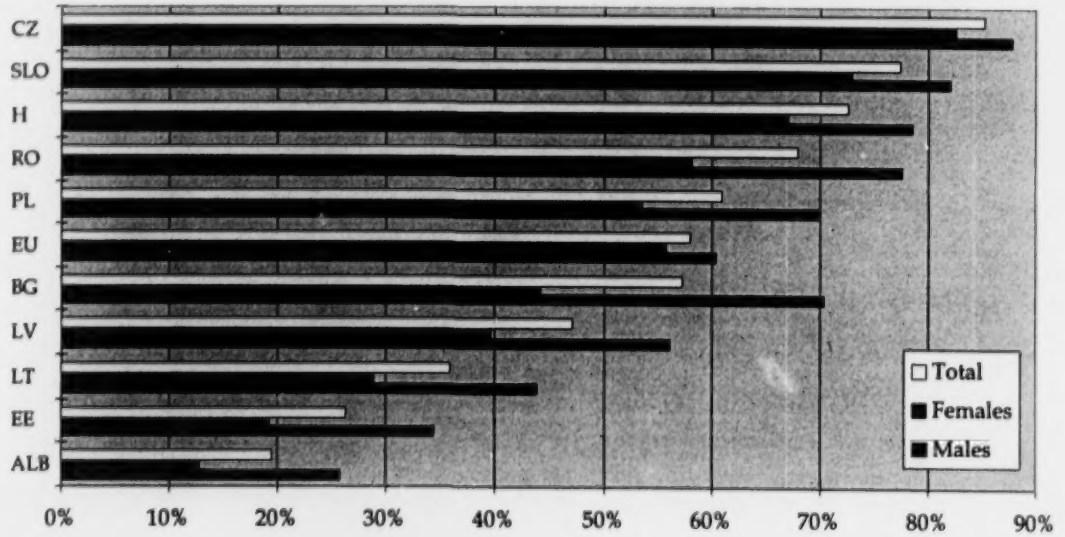
The importance of vocational education and training at ISCED level 3 is demonstrated by the relatively high enrolment rates at this level. In Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovenia, more than half of those enrolled in all education at this level follow a vocational education and training programme and, in all of these countries (except Bulgaria), the proportion enrolled in vocational education and training at this level is higher than the corresponding EU average. A characteristic common to all countries of both Central and Eastern Europe and the EU is that there are, proportionately, more men than women enrolled in vocational education and training.

Graph 2.4 Trends in enrolment rates at ISCED level 3, 1993=100



Source: European Training Foundation database

Graph 2.5 Share of vocational education and training in all education at ISCED level 3, 1996 (%)



Source: European Training Foundation database

Enrolment rates in vocational education and training at ISCED level 3 decreased over the period 1993-1996 in four of the Central and Eastern European countries

Graph 2.6

Between 1993 and 1996, four countries experienced a relative decrease in enrolment rates in vocational education and training at secondary level (especially Albania and Estonia but also Latvia and Lithuania). In the other countries, enrolment rates either were maintained (Hungary, Poland and Slovenia) or increased slightly (the Czech Republic and, to a lesser extent, Bulgaria since 1995 only).

The majority of students are enrolled in vocational education and training leading to both a vocational qualification and a final secondary examination (matura)

Graph 2.7 and 2.8

As in the EU Member States, there is a high degree of differentiation in the vocational education and training programmes of Central and Eastern European countries. Several factors contribute to this variation (e.g. whether vocational education and training takes place at school or at work, entry requirements, length of studies, specialisation and curricula offered, level of qualification attained etc.). One of the most important factors is whether vocational education and training programmes can lead to the final secondary examination (and can, therefore, give access to higher level, e.g. university, programmes) or to a vocational qualification. This factor is important for two reasons:

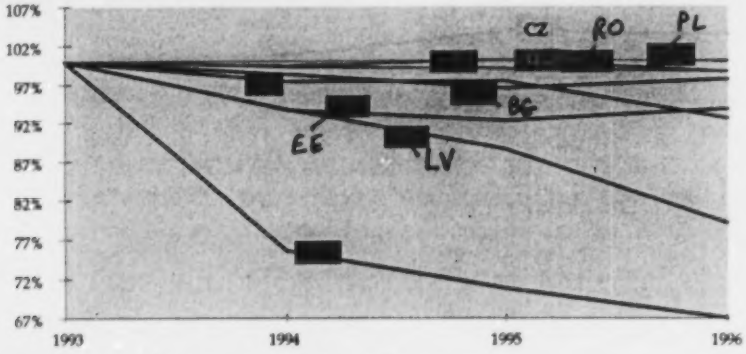
- access to a final secondary examination (matura) enhances the educational opportunities of people and thus contributes to an improvement in the status and attractiveness of vocational education and training; and
- programmes providing access to both the final secondary examination and a vocational qualification generally have a broader educational base than programmes focusing on vocational qualifications only and this combats one of the main problems of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, i.e. the provision of over-specialised vocational training.

Data were collected on the relative importance, in terms of enrolment, of upper secondary level vocational training leading to a vocational qualification (or to vocational preparation) and providing access to the final secondary examination compared to vocational training leading to a vocational qualification only.

Graph 2.7 shows that, in all the countries concerned (except Latvia), more than half of those enrolled in vocational training at the upper secondary level follow a course leading to a final secondary examination as well. This trend is rather positive as it shows that people avail of opportunities to continue studying/training at higher levels and avoid the educational dead-end of following vocational education and training that lead to a vocational qualification only. This applies particularly to women, as the share of enrolment for this type of vocational training is higher for women than for men.

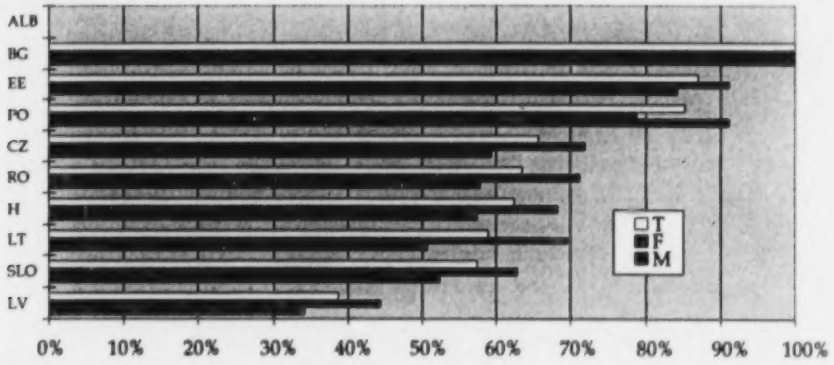
Graph 2.8 indicates that enrolment in vocational education and training leading to a final secondary examination (matura) as a proportion of total enrolment in vocational education and training has been increasing in all Central and Eastern European countries (except Latvia and Poland). This means that, over the 1993-1996 period, in most of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, people tended to follow vocational education and training programmes that allowed them to keep their career/study options open.

Graph 2.6 ***Trends in enrolment rates in vocational education and training at ISCED level 3, 1993-1996 (1993=100)***



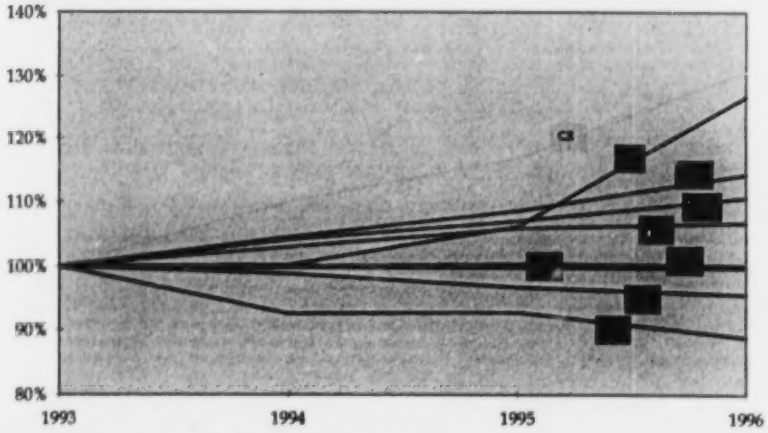
Source: European Training Foundation database

Graph 2.7 ***Share of vocational education and training leading to a final secondary examination in total vocational education and training at ISCED level 3, 1996 data (%)***



Source: European Training Foundation database

Graph 2.8 ***Share of vocational education and training leading to a final secondary examination in total vocational education and training* (%). Trends 1993-1996 (1993=100)***



Source: European Training Foundation database
* Data on Albania not available

Drop-outs at upper secondary level (ISCED 3)

Drop-out rates in vocational education and training are higher than in general education programmes at ISCED level 3

Graph 2.9

An analysis of drop-out rates at upper secondary level for the total population shows that, in all countries of Central and Eastern Europe (except Albania), these are higher for vocational education than for general education programmes. The difference in drop-out rates is pronounced in almost all countries (ranging from 5 to 9 percentage points), with the exceptions of Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and the Czech Republic.

This difference is not easy to explain. It could be attributed, for example, to the lower internal effectiveness of vocational education and training programmes in comparison with general education programmes (e.g. lack of teaching facilities, poor quality of teaching) and/or to the fact that vocational education and training attracts weaker students who, by definition, run a higher risk of dropping out. A thorough analysis of the factors involved would require further data, which are not available at the moment. Nevertheless, the mere fact that drop-out rates are higher for vocational education suggests that vocational programmes need to become more responsive to the needs of their participants and to devise ways of preventing them from failing in their studies.

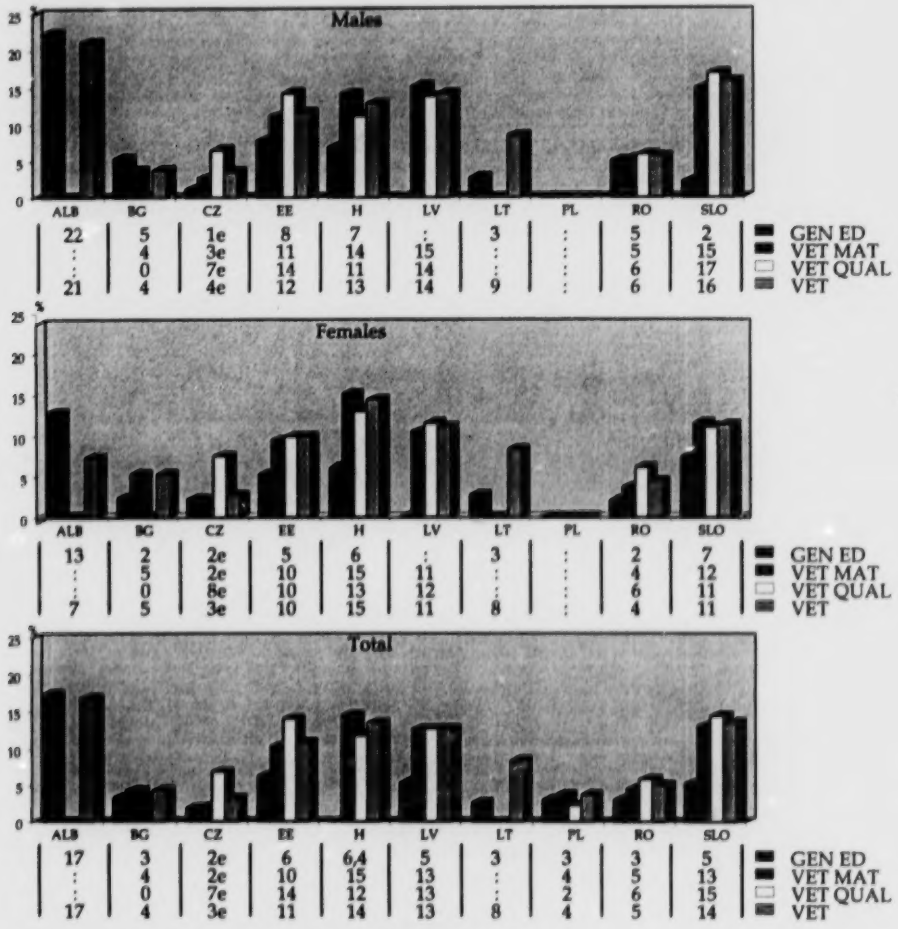
An analysis of drop-out rates by type of vocational education and training shows that these rates are generally higher for vocational training programmes leading to a vocational qualification only than for vocational training programmes leading to a final secondary examination (matura). This statement holds true for four countries of Central and Eastern Europe - Slovenia, Romania, Estonia and the Czech Republic - but not for Hungary and Poland. Albania and Lithuania were not taken into account, as data were not available. Bulgaria was not considered either because of the lack of data on programmes leading to a vocational qualification only.

Drop-out rates from total vocational education and training are generally lower among women than among men in all countries, except Bulgaria and Hungary where they are higher.

Expenditure on all education and on vocational education and training

Graph 2.10 shows that the percentage of GDP allocated to vocational education and training ranges from 0.35% in Bulgaria to 1.2% in the Czech Republic and, in all cases, is a small part of the total education budget. The countries which spend relatively more on vocational education and training are the Czech Republic and Hungary.

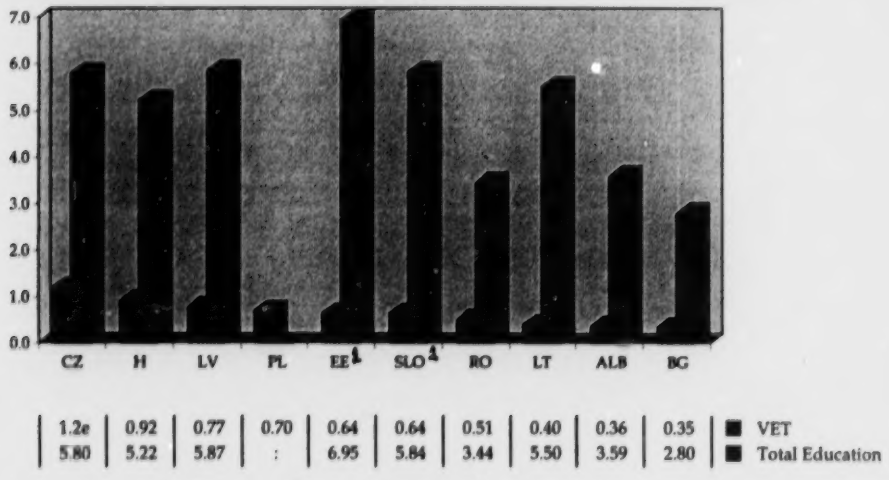
Graph 2.9 ***Drop-out rates in general education and in vocational training at ISCED level 3 by sex, 1995 (%)***



	ALB	BG	CZ	EE	H	LV	LT	PL	RO	SLO
Males	22	5	1e	8	7	:	3	:	5	2
	:	4	3e	11	14	15	:	:	5	15
	:	0	7e	14	11	14	:	:	6	17
	21	4	4e	12	13	14	9	:	6	16
Females	13	2	2e	5	6	:	3	:	2	7
	:	5	2e	10	15	11	:	:	4	12
	:	0	8e	10	13	12	:	:	6	11
	7	5	3e	10	15	11	8	:	4	11
Total	17	3	2e	6	6,4	5	3	3	3	5
	:	4	2e	10	15	13	:	4	5	13
	:	0	7e	14	12	13	:	2	6	15
	17	4	3e	11	14	13	8	4	5	14

Source: European Training Foundation database

Graph 2.10 ***Public expenditure on all education and on vocational education and training as a percentage of GDP, 1996 (%)***



	CZ	H	LV	PL	EE[1]	SLO[1]	RO	LT	ALB	BG
VET	1.2e	0.92	0.77	0.70	0.64	0.64	0.51	0.40	0.36	0.35
Total Education	5.80	5.22	5.87	:	6.95	5.84	3.44	5.50	3.59	2.80

Source: European Training Foundation database
[1] 1995 data

KEY FINDINGS

The report consists of two chapters of which the key findings are summarised here.

Chapter 1
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND THE LABOUR MARKET

Educational attainment of the population

- Most of the population (25-59 age group) has acquired a qualification at upper secondary level (ISCED level 3). This also holds true for the 25-29 age group.
- A higher proportion of people obtain a qualification at upper secondary level... but not higher education degrees.
- A higher proportion of men complete the upper secondary level...
- ... but women have improved their level of educational attainment more rapidly.

Educational attainment and unemployment

- The better educated are better protected against unemployment (25-59 age group).
- Despite their higher educational attainment levels, people in the 25-29 age group face high unemployment.
- Unemployment rates of the total population by educational attainment show that the situation is similar in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in the EU Member States.
- Poorly qualified women are less exposed to unemployment than men. Highly qualified women are more exposed to unemployment than men.

Chapter 2
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Participation of young people (14-19 age group) in all education

- In Central and Eastern European countries and in most EU Member States, the participation rates in all education at the age of 14 is close to 100%.
- A higher proportion of girls than boys participate in the education system as a whole.

Participation of young people (14-19 age group) in vocational education and training.

- The participation rates of young people in vocational education and training are high.
- Participation in vocational education and training starts and ends at a relatively early age.

Recent trends in all education and in vocational education and training at the upper secondary level (1993-1996)

- Vocational education and training are important at upper secondary level (ISCED level 3).
- Enrolment rates in vocational education and training at ISCED level 3 decreased over the period 1993-1996 period in four of the Central and Eastern European countries.
- The majority of students are enrolled in vocational education and training leading to a vocational qualification and a final secondary examination (matura).

Drop-outs at the upper secondary level (ISCED 3)

- Drop-out rates in vocational education and training are higher than in general education programmes at ISCED level 3.

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Annex 4 National Observatory addresses

Annex 1
Statistical Reference Data

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Table 1a: Population (14-19 year olds), 1995

(Graphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3a, 2.3b, 2.4)

ALBANIA	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	34803	32100	66903
15 year olds	30580	31237	61817
16 year olds	28285	30516	58801
17 year olds	26303	29800	56103
18 year olds	24875	29093	53968
19 year olds	23852	28416	52268
Total 14-19 year olds	168698	181162	349860

BULGARIA	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	59115	55386	114501
15 year olds	60148	56761	116909
16 year olds	62931	59470	122401
17 year olds	63600	60154	123754
18 year olds	64513	61887	126400
19 year olds	66358	63135	129493
Total 14-19 year olds	376665	356793	733458

CZECH REPUBLIC	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	72186	68896	141082
15 year olds	77432	73111	150543
16 year olds	86056	81922	167978
17 year olds	88898	85095	173993
18 year olds	90434	86720	177154
19 year olds	92867	89130	181997
Total 14-19 year olds	507873	484874	992747

ESTONIA	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	10991	10537	21528
15 year olds	10782	10457	21239
16 year olds	10625	10215	20840
17 year olds	10554	10319	20873
18 year olds	10803	10245	21048
19 year olds	10645	10380	21025
Total 14-19 year olds	64400	62153	126553

HUNGARY	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	60410	58041	118451
15 year olds	75188	72240	147428
16 year olds	79259	76151	155410
17 year olds	84248	80944	165192
18 year olds	88726	85247	173973
19 year olds	92218	88602	180820
Total 14-19 year olds	480049	461225	941274

LATVIA	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	16780	16170	32950
15 year olds	17130	16600	33730
16 year olds	16460	16040	32500
17 year olds	16150	15980	32130
18 year olds	16110	15830	31940
19 year olds	16640	16250	32890
Total 14-19 year olds	99270	96870	196140

LITHUANIA	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	27085	26141	53226
15 year olds	26742	25903	52645
16 year olds	26510	25845	52355
17 year olds	26442	25617	52059
18 year olds	26409	25505	51914
19 year olds	25887	25847	51734
Total 14-19 year olds	159075	154858	313933

POLAND	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	332594	318732	651326
15 year olds	339073	326641	665714
16 year olds	335782	320494	656276
17 year olds	329189	315460	644649
18 year olds	322873	308350	631223
19 year olds	325555	313310	638865
Total 14-19 year olds	1985066	1902987	3888053

ROMANIA	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	188870	181010	369880
15 year olds	194974	187242	382216
16 year olds	195963	188812	384775
17 year olds	199780	191958	391738
18 year olds	207548	197552	405100
19 year olds	205021	194681	399702
Total 14-19 year olds	1192156	1141255	2333411

SLOVENIA	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	15184	14227	29411
15 year olds	15371	14910	30281
16 year olds	15824	14660	30484
17 year olds	15873	14539	30412
18 year olds	15534	14588	30122
19 year olds	15576	14898	30474
Total 14-19 year olds	93362	87882	181184

Table 1b: Population, (14-19 year olds), 1996
(Graphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3a, 2.3b, 2.4)

ALBANIA	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	:	:	:
15 year olds	:	:	:
16 year olds	:	:	:
17 year olds	:	:	:
18 year olds	:	:	:
19 year olds	:	:	:
Total 14-19 year olds	:	:	:

BULGARIA	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	57778	54432	112210
15 year olds	59073	55372	114445
16 year olds	60122	56750	116872
17 year olds	62895	59461	122356
18 year olds	63555	60120	123675
19 year olds	64470	61865	126335
Total 14-19 year olds	367893	348000	715893

CZECH REPUBLIC	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	70710	67873	138583
15 year olds	72213	68947	141160
16 year olds	77443	73148	150591
17 year olds	86037	81925	167962
18 year olds	88863	85101	173964
19 year olds	90418	86763	177181
Total 14-19 year olds	485684	463757	949441

ESTONIA	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	10847	10606	21453
15 year olds	10873	10459	21332
16 year olds	10674	10375	21049
17 year olds	10533	10139	20672
18 year olds	10459	10229	20688
19 year olds	10719	10174	20893
Total 14-19 year olds	64105	61982	126087

HUNGARY	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	68133e	65462e	133595e
15 year olds	63451e	60965e	124416e
16 year olds	75159e	72211e	147370e
17 year olds	79226e	76119e	155345e
18 year olds	84204e	80901e	165105e
19 year olds	88666e	85189e	173855e
Total 14-19 year olds	458839e	440847e	899686e

LATVIA	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	17967	17275	35242
15 year olds	17426	16798	34224
16 year olds	17032	16465	33497
17 year olds	16529	16149	32678
18 year olds	16336	16032	32368
19 year olds	16600	16179	32779
Total 14-19 year olds	101890	98898	200788

LITHUANIA	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	26982	26004	52986
15 year olds	27065	26135	53200
16 year olds	26702	25887	52589
17 year olds	26471	25828	52299
18 year olds	26383	25591	51974
19 year olds	26350	25483	51833
Total 14-19 year olds	159953	154928	314881

POLAND	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	:	:	:
15 year olds	:	:	:
16 year olds	:	:	:
17 year olds	:	:	:
18 year olds	:	:	:
19 year olds	:	:	:
Total 14-19 year olds	:	:	:

ROMANIA	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	174896	167699	342595
15 year olds	188628	180820	369448
16 year olds	194705	187059	381764
17 year olds	195703	188646	384349
18 year olds	199502	191743	391245
19 year olds	207209	197353	404562
Total 14-19 year olds	1160643	1113320	2273963

SLOVENIA	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	14465	13648	28113
15 year olds	15025	14158	29183
16 year olds	15273	14829	30102
17 year olds	15703	14594	30297
18 year olds	15680	14472	30152
19 year olds	15360	14505	29865
Total 14-19 year olds	91506	86206	177712

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Table 2a: Enrolment in Education / Training (14-19 year olds), 1995 (Graphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3a, 2.3b, 2.4)

	General Education			Basic Vocational			Sec. VET with mat. exam			Sec. VET with qual.			Post/Sec. Voc. Tech.			Higher Education			All education/ training		
ALBANIA	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	7114	8678	15792	-	-	-	3483	756	5249	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	10597	9444	20041
15 year olds	7707	9401	17108	-	-	-	2918	1229	4147	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	10625	10630	21255
16 year olds	6521	7955	14476	-	-	-	2466	1633	4099	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	8987	9588	18575
17 year olds	5930	7232	13162	-	-	-	1338	1949	3287	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7268	9181	16449
18 year olds	2074	2532	4606	-	-	-	683	228	911	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2757	2760	5517
19 year olds	296	362	658	-	-	-	268	0	175	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	564	269	833
Total 14-19 year olds	29642	36160	65802	-	-	-	11266	5712	16978	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	40908	41872	82780
BULGARIA																					
14 year olds	74909	39887	78796	639	262	901	15640	9957	25597	-	-	-	:	:	:	-	-	-	91188	50106	141294
15 year olds	19771	29499	49270	821	300	1121	41736	8793	50529	-	-	-	:	:	:	-	-	-	62328	38592	100920
16 year olds	15444	28173	43617	700	116	816	35079	19186	54265	-	-	-	:	:	:	30	122	152	51253	47597	98850
17 year olds	12215	22623	34838	317	58	375	29127	16213	45340	-	-	-	:	:	:	665	2594	3259	42324	41488	83812
18 year olds	5729	9903	15632	103	18	121	15287	6598	21885	-	-	-	:	:	:	5670	13981	19651	26789	30500	57289
19 year olds	589	721	1310	18	7	25	1347	667	2014	-	-	-	:	:	:	8807	20378	29185	10761	21773	32534
Total 14-19 year olds	128657	94806	223463	2598	761	3359	138216	61414	199630	-	-	-	:	:	:	15172	37075	52247	284643	230056	514699
CZECH REP.																					
14 year olds	31500	35100	66600	-	-	-	14900	19300	34200	23300	15000	38300	-	-	-	-	-	-	69700	69400	139100
15 year olds	10100	13900	24000	-	-	-	24200	31700	55900	38000	25600	63600	-	-	-	-	-	-	72300	71200	143500
16 year olds	9400	14100	23500	-	-	-	24000	33000	57000	41900	29500	71400	-	-	-	-	-	-	75300	76600	151900
17 year olds	8000	12400	20400	-	-	-	26600	33600	60200	16300	11500	27800	-	-	-	-	-	-	50900	57500	108400
18 year olds	4400	6900	11300	-	-	-	23000	25000	48000	0	0	0	3000	6700	9700	7100	5800	12900	37500	44400	81900
19 year olds	400	800	1200	-	-	-	11500	8800	20300	0	0	0	10800	23200	34000	12900	10500	23400	35600	43300	78900
Total 14-19 year olds	63800	83200	147000	-	-	-	124200	151400	275600	119500	81600	201100	13800	29900	43700	20000	16300	36300	341300	362400	703700

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ESTONIA	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	10426	10291	20717	31	5	36	14	31	45	2	1	3	13	9	22	-	-	-	10486	10337	20823
15 year olds	7901	8479	16380	184	34	218	982	852	1834	293	43	336	471	202	673	-	-	-	9831	9610	19441
16 year olds	5560	6859	12419	307	44	351	1641	1281	2922	482	150	632	624	266	889	-	-	-	8614	8600	17214
17 year olds	3841	5435	9276	244	39	283	1861	1367	3228	307	142	449	671	334	1005	73	131	204	6997	7448	14445
18 year olds	520	645	1165	57	27	84	1441	848	2289	133	76	209	1261	2039	3300	1663	1705	3368	5075	5340	10415
19 year olds	36	54	90	18	19	37	398	220	618	39	24	63	1104	1972	3076	1970	2016	3986	3565	4305	7870
Total 14-19 year olds	28284	31763	60047	841	168	1009	6337	4599	10936	1256	436	1692	4144	4822	8966	3706	3852	7558	44568	45640	90208
HUNGARY																					
14 year olds	22238	26907	49145	-	-	-	16637!	17625!	34262!	15974	12325	28299	:	:	:	-	-	-	54849	56857	111706
15 year olds	19944	24575	44519	-	-	-	21573!	21846!	43419!	27977	19082	47059	:	:	:	-	-	-	69494	65503	134997
16 year olds	14466	22863	37329	-	-	-	21417!	22399!	43816!	32196	20051	52247	:	:	:	-	-	-	68079	65313	133392
17 year olds	13048	23497	36545	-	-	-	25005!	25985!	50990!	15567	7804	23371	:	:	:	-	-	-	53620	57286	110906
18 year olds	3429	5409	8838	-	-	-	18752!	17806!	36558!	6707	4192	10899	:	:	:	6608e	6877e	13485e	35496e	34284e	69780e
19 year olds	1622	2415	4037	-	-	-	10246!	10395!	20641!	3022	2964	5986	:	:	:	12487e	13527e	26014e	27377e	29301e	56678e
LATVIA																					
14 year olds	16263	15995	3226	:	:	:	6	7	13	117	60	177	:	:	:	-	-	-	16389	16062	32451
15 year olds	10146	12180	2232	:	:	:	1216	823	2039	2810	1676	4486	:	:	:	-	-	-	14172	14679	28851
16 year olds	5888	8887	14775	:	:	:	1750	1280	3030	4131	2525	6656	:	:	:	-	-	-	11769	12692	24461
17 year olds	4127	7516	11643	:	:	:	1601	1299	2900	4097	2516	6613	:	:	:	-	-	-	9825	11331	21156
18 year olds	966	1487	245	:	:	:	1747	1735	3482	2243	1829	4072	:	:	:	100*	100*	200	5056	5151	10207
19 year olds	108	112	220	:	:	:	984	1473	2457	673	946	1619	:	:	:	3250*	3250*	6500	5015	5781	10796
Total 14-19 year olds	37501	46177	8367	:	:	:	7304	6617	13921	14071	9552	23623	:	:	:	3350*	3350*	6700	62226	65696	127922

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LITHUANIA	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	24844	24944	49788	277	25	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25121	24969	50090
15 year olds	18161	21492	39653	1055	103	1158	1745	1301	3046	2813	1147	3960	-	-	-	118	141	259	23892	24184	48076
16 year olds	11723	17366	29089	1670	160	1830	2642	2064	4706	4300	1819	6119	-	-	-	260	221	481	20595	21630	42225
17 year olds	8705	14143	22848	1571	142	1713	2380	2037	4417	3947	1796	5743	-	-	-	454	467	921	17057	18585	35642
18 year olds	2591	4228	6819	0	0	0	1227	1752	2979	2330	1544	3874	924	2103	3027	5672	8089	13761	12744	17716	30460
19 year olds	:	:	:	0	0	0	341	901	1242	820	794	1614	179	1082	1261	5892	8802	14694	7232	11579	18811
Total 14-19 year olds	66024	82173	148197	4573	430	5003	8335	8055	16390	14210	7100	21310	1103	3185	4288	12396	17720	30116	106641	118663	225304
POLAND																					
14 year olds	323026	308376	631402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323026e	308376e	631402e
15 year olds	107768	145828	253596	123111	70820	193931	93046	95851	188897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323925e	312499e	636424e
16 year olds	74838	126551	201389	147821	84594	232415	86783	91318	178101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309442e	302463e	611905e
17 year olds	57777	115469	173246	146396	82747	229143	80171	86056	166227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	284344e	284272e	568616e
18 year olds	50125	109130	159255	38600	20183	58783	119645	99380	219025	239	666	905	-	-	-	1116	1845	2961	209725e	231204e	440929e
19 year olds	10752	13316	24068	8505	3620	12125	98557	47211	145768	9685	33131	42816	-	-	-	33856	61311	95167	161355e	158589e	319944e
Total 14-19 year old	624286	818670	1442956	464433	261964	726397	478202	419816	898018	9924	33797	43721	-	-	-	34972	63156	98128	1611817e	1597403e	3209220e
ROMANIA																					
14 year olds	106627	113779	220406	-	-	-	25409	25693	51102	31050	18582	49632	-	-	-	-	-	-	163086	158054	321140
15 year olds	39118	61461	100579	-	-	-	51372	49086	100458	58968	34405	93373	-	-	-	-	-	-	149458	144952	294410
16 year olds	29373	55999	85372	-	-	-	49865	49298	99163	58940	28961	87901	-	-	-	-	-	-	138178	134258	272436
17 year olds	27285	53629	80914	-	-	-	52504	51478	103982	30626	11847	42473	-	-	-	-	-	-	110415	116954	227369
18 year olds	15807	23822	39629	-	-	-	29799	26415	56214	7267	2682	9949	1786	3728	5514	13784	13808	27592	68443	70455	138898
19 year olds	5622	4288	9910	-	-	-	11052	9335	20387	1069	530	1599	4254	6672	10926	21327	21277	42604	43324	42102	85426
Total 14-19 year olds	223832	312978	536810	-	-	-	220001	211305	431306	187920	97007	284927	6040	10400	16440	35111	35085	70196	672904	666775	1339679

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SLOVENIA	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	13722e	12882e	26654e	-	-	-	546	710	1256	565	430	995	-	-	-	-	-	-	14883	14022	28905
15 year olds	3772e	4904e	8676e	-	-	-	5541	6002	11543	5506	3638	9144	-	-	-	-	-	-	14819	14544	29363
16 year olds	2809e	4071e	6880e	-	-	-	6102	6056	12158	5959	3671	9630	-	-	-	-	-	-	14870	13798	28668
17 year olds	2391e	3696e	6087e	-	-	-	5260	5497	10757	5188	3332	8520	-	-	-	-	-	-	12839	12525	25364
18 year olds	1391e	2594e	3985e	-	-	-	3180	3858	7038	3237	2338	5575	-	-	-	612	805	1417	8420	9595	18015
19 year olds	357e	469e	826e	-	-	-	762	697	1459	733	423	1156	-	-	-	2966	3905	6871	4818	5494	10312
Total 14-19 year olds	24492e	28616e	53108e	-	-	-	21391	22820	44211	21188	13832	35020	-	-	-	3578	4710	8288	70649	69978	140627

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Table 2b: Enrolment in Education/ Training (14-19 year olds), 1996 (Graphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3a, 2.3b, 2.4)

ALBANIA	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	10 597	9 444	20 041	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	:	:	:
15 year olds	10 625	10 630	21 255	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	:	:	:
16 year olds	8 987	9 588	18575	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	:	:	:
17 year olds	7 268	9 181	15 449	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:
18 year olds	2 257	2 760	5 017	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:
19 year olds	564	269	833	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total 14-19 year olds	40 298	41 872	81170	-	-	-	:	:	:	12 760	5 744	18504	-	-	-	13 887	15 977	29864	46152	43743	89895
BULGARIA																					
14 year olds	38147	39644	77791	534	240	774	14243	9529	23772	-	-	-	:	:	:	-	-	-	52924	49413	102337
15 year olds	19380	28590	47970	623	234	857	31739	18779	50518	-	-	-	:	:	:	-	-	-	51742	47603	99345
16 year olds	14354	26291	40645	457	143	600	11814	18771	30585	-	-	-	:	:	:	38	115	153	26663	45320	71983
17 year olds	11473	21862	33335	346	78	424	28896	15752	44648	-	-	-	:	:	:	1104	2413	3517	41819	40105	81924
18 year olds	6386	10403	16789	99	29	128	13764	8003	21767	-	-	-	:	:	:	4988	12924	17912	25237	31359	56596
19 year olds	516	610	1126	30	9	39	1258	1027	2285	-	-	-	:	:	:	8436	20765	29201	10240	22411	32651
Total 14-19 year olds	90256	127400	217656	2089	733	2822	101714	71861	173575	-	-	-	:	:	:	14566	36217	50783	208625	236211	444836
CZECH REP.																					
14 year olds	65900	66500	132400	-	-	-	900	1400	2300	1100	700	1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	67900	68600	136500
15 year olds	29500	31800	61300	-	-	-	15600	20000	35600	23500	14800	38300	-	-	-	-	-	-	68600	66600	135200
16 year olds	8700	12400	21100	-	-	-	24100	31700	55800	36300	24400	60700	-	-	-	-	-	-	69100	68500	137600
17 year olds	8800	12900	21700	-	-	-	30500	38000	68500	14600	10200	24800	-	-	-	-	-	-	53900	61100	115000
18 year olds	4200	6200	10400	-	-	-	22500	25500	48000	500	200	700	2000	4300	6300	7200	5400	12600	36400	41600	78000
19 year olds	400	600	1000	-	-	-	10500	10100	20600	-	-	-	5900	13300	19200	12900	10800	23700	29700	34800	64500
Total 14-19 year olds	117500	130400	247900	-	-	-	104100	126700	230800	76000	50300	126300	7900	17600	25500	20100	16200	36300	325600	341200	666800

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ESTONIA	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	10492	10138	20630	8	5	13	23	10	33	14	5	19	8	8	16	-	-	-	10545	10166	20711
15 year olds	8469	8971	17440	108	35	143	1134	752	1886	226	58	284	447	230	677	-	-	-	10384	10046	20430
16 year olds	6585	7865	14450	212	76	288	1774	1245	3019	463	103	566	602	346	948	-	-	-	9636	9635	19271
17 year olds	4849	6391	11240	203	59	262	1820	1386	3206	314	101	415	692	432	1124	168	149	317	8046	8518	16564
18 year olds	1179	1312	2491	103	47	150	1412	894	2306	167	74	241	1359	2188	3547	1662	2030	3692	5882	6545	12427
19 year olds	426	495	921	40	15	55	536	361	897	74	33	107	1206	1840	3046	1954	2287	4241	4236	5031	9267
Total 14-19 year olds	32000	35172	67172	674	237	911	6699	4648	11347	1258	374	1632	4314	5044	9358	3784	4466	8250	48729	49941	98670
HUNGARY																					
14 year olds	17003	22693	39696	-	-	-	20117!	20587!	40704!	17952	12813	30765	:	:	:	-	-	-	63699	61885	125584
15 year olds	15066	23150	38216	-	-	-	18473!	18847!	37320!	21764	14687	36451	:	:	:	-	-	-	57240	56227	113467
16 year olds	13468	22156	35624	-	-	-	20923!	21705!	42628!	29729	18616	48345	:	:	:	-	-	-	65718	63471	129189
17 year olds	3729	5224	8953	-	-	-	25508!	26233!	51741!	14399	7673	22072	:	:	:	-	-	-	53375	56062	109437
18 year olds	1571	2415	3986	-	-	-	20811!	19589!	40400!	6639	3979	10618	:	:	:	7100e	7200e	14300e	38279e	35992e	74271e
19 year olds	76467	104123	180590	-	-	-	8876!	10337!	19213!	3228	2628	5856	:	:	:	15000e	16500e	31500e	28675e	31880e	60555e
LATVIA																					
14 year olds	17403	16741	34144	:	:	:	6	3	9	116	50	166	:	:	:	0	0	0	17525	16794	34319
15 year olds	11717	13293	25010	:	:	:	1032	947	1979	2738	1458	4196	:	:	:	0	0	0	15487	15698	31185
16 year olds	7862	10989	18851	:	:	:	1692	1305	2997	4439	2594	7033	:	:	:	0	0	0	13993	14888	28881
17 year olds	5931	9280	15211	:	:	:	1640	1317	2957	4255	2558	6813	:	:	:	112	126	238	11938	13281	25219
18 year olds	1823	2560	4383	:	:	:	1532	1742	3274	2377	2044	4421	:	:	:	2228	3363	5591	7960	9709	17669
19 year olds	741	864	1605	:	:	:	936	1255	2191	893	1222	2115	:	:	:	2874	4471	7345	5464	7792	13256
Total 14-19 year olds	45477	53727	99204	:	:	:	6838	6569	13407	14818	9926	24744	:	:	:	5214	7960	13174	72367	78162	150529

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LITHUANIA	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
14 year olds	25297	24842	50139	270	61	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25567	24903	50470
15 year olds	19123	20966	40089	1226	155	1381	2221	1405	3626	2236	812	3048	0	0	0	37	131	168	24843	23469	48312
16 year olds	13059	17203	30262	2050	283	2333	3466	2519	5985	3575	1455	503	0	0	0	70	189	259	22220	21649	43869
17 year olds	10054	14953	25007	1968	238	2206	3207	2465	5672	3344	1423	476	0	0	0	295	403	698	18868	19482	38350
18 year olds	3066	3373	6439	0	0	0	1857	2029	3886	2094	1172	3266	891	1960	2851	5132	8273	13405	13040	16807	29847
19 year olds	:	:	:	0	0	0	680	1090	1770	859	629	1488	245	1053	1298	6577	9113	15690	8361	11885	20246
Total 14-19 year olds	70599	81337	151936	5514	737	6251	11431	9508	20939	12108	5491	17599	1136	3013	4149	12111	18109	30220	112899	118195	231094
POLAND																					
14 year olds	337829	320625	65845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	337829*	320625*	658454*
15 year olds	107734	143521	251255	114069	65378	179447	94769	97163	191932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316572*	306062*	622634*
16 year olds	78570	128824	207394	141700	80834	222534	91498	95874	187372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	311768*	305532*	617300*
17 year olds	64180	122225	186405	145149	81817	226966	85095	89284	174379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294424*	293326*	587750*
18 year olds	49997	118858	168855	37609	19710	57319	123053	103245	226298	221	607	828	0	0	0	1048	1970	3018	211928*	244390*	456318*
19 year olds	11840	14343	26183	8163	3681	11844	100841	42456	143297	10011	33603	43614	0	0	0	38645	71431	110076	169500*	165514*	335014*
Total 14-19 year olds	650150	848396	1498546	446690	251420	698110	495256	428022	923278	10232	34210	44442	0	0	0	39693	73401	113094	1642021*	1635449*	3277470*
ROMANIA																					
14 year olds	104923	109111	214034	0	0	0	22486	22974	45460	25879	14954	40833	0	0	0	0	0	0	153288	147039	300327
15 year olds	38345	60280	98625	0	0	0	50713	48545	99258	52930	30208	83138	0	0	0	0	0	0	141988	139033	281021
16 year olds	29927	55588	85515	0	0	0	53151	50046	103197	54782	26481	81263	0	0	0	0	0	0	137860	132115	269975
17 year olds	27533	55831	83364	0	0	0	54169	50810	104979	31016	12578	43594	0	0	0	0	0	0	112718	119219	231937
18 year olds	16610	25257	41867	0	0	0	31157	26825	57982	7727	2754	10481	1677	3829	5506	16371	17244	33615	73542	75909	149451
19 year olds	6425	4593	11018	0	0	0	11175	8580	19755	1384	581	1965	4379	8664	13043	22758	24483	47241	46121	46901	93022
Total 14-19 year olds	223763	310610	534423	0	0	0	222851	207780	430631	173718	87556	261274	6056	12493	18549	39129	41727	80856	665517	660216	1325733

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SLOVENIA• (post-secondary voc./tech. education and total for Higher education are actual data)																					
14 year olds	12941	12197	25138	n/r	n/r	n/r	556	715	1271	563	446	1009	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	14060	13358	27418
15 year olds	3877	4712	8589	n/r	n/r	n/r	5335	5702	11037	5205	3555	8760	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	14417	13969	28386
16 year olds	2805	4130	6935	n/r	n/r	n/r	5863	6058	11921	5684	3777	9461	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	14352	13965	28317
17 year olds	2599	3873	6472	n/r	n/r	n/r	5444	5681	11125	5287	3542	8829	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	13330	13096	26426
18 year olds	1632	2784	4416	n/r	n/r	n/r	3507	4083	7590	3478	2546	6024	10	4	14	637	830	1467	9264	10247	19511
19 year olds	425	614	1039	n/r	n/r	n/r	885	901	1786	857	561	1418	58	22	80	3686	4800	8486	5911	6898	12809
Total 14-19 year olds	24279	28310	52589	n/r	n/r	n/r	21590	23140	44730	21074	14427	35501	68	26	94	4323	5630	9953	71334	71533	142867

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Table 3a: Enrolment in Education/ Training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3), 1993

(Graphs 2.4, 2.6, 2.8)

1993	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
ALBANIA	:	:	73259	:	:	:	:	:	:	18 868	11 146 T	30032	:	:	103291
BULGARIA	50382	102496	152878	133373	84536	21790	:	:	:	133373	84536	217909	183755	187032	370787
CZECH REP.	33820	53267	87087	106273	131415	237688	145450	96959	242409	251723	228374	480097	295160	287637	582797
ESTONIA	13630	19954	33584	6273	4380	10653	1629	821	2450	7902	5201	13103	21532	25155	46687
HUNGARY	58391	102395	160786	121667	124468	246135	123268	81330	204598	244935	205798	450733	303326	308193	611519
LATVIA	11900	21500	33400	:	:	21563	:	:	27881	26444	23000	49444	38344	44500	82844
LITHUANIA	26331	39522	65853	8831	10503	19334	14777	7556	22333	23608	18059	41667	49939	57581	107520
PLAND	198863	460661	659524	495964	422336	918300	28279	82582	110861	524243	504918	1029161	723106	965579	1688685
ROMANIA	106753	210847	317600	203583	201238	404821	199001	101442	300443	402581	302680	705264	509337	513527	1022864
SLOVENIA	8804	15227	24031	22988	24485	47473	21531	13891	35422	44519	38376	82895	53323	53603	106926

Table 3b: Enrolment in Education/ Training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3), 1994

(Graphs 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8)

1994	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
ALBANIA	:	:	73216	:	:	:	:	:	:	14251	6363	20614	:	:	93830
BULGARIA	52417	107556	159973	134334	84738	21907	:	:	:	134334	84738	219072	186751	192294	379045
CZECH REP.	33669	52264	85933	125448	151565	277013	136358	95244	231602	261806	246809	508615	305948	306592	612540
ESTONIA	14942	21908	36850	6263	4720	10983	1544	614	2158	7807	5334	13141	22749	27242	49991
HUNGARY	60989	102854	163843	126631	128121	254652	114523	76700	191323	241154	204821	445975	302143	307675	609818
LATVIA	12500	23000	35500	8798	9435	18233	15852	11027	26879	24650	20462	45112	37150	43462	80612
LITHUANIA	26845	41634	68479	8204	11085	19289	14246	7956	22202	22450	19041	41491	49295	60675	109970
PLAND	228480	484422	712902	533185	445479	978664	36085	95434	131519	569270	540913	1110183	797750	1025335	1823085
ROMANIA	110434	218054	328488	220603	208582	429186	190280	98394	288674	410883	306976	717859	521317	525030	1046347
SLOVENIA	9309	15491	24800	23798	25212	49010	21988	14628	36616	45786	39840	85626	55095	55331	110426

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Table 3c: Enrolment in Education/ Training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3), 1995

(Graphs 2.4, 2.6, 2.8)

1995	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
ALBANIA	33392	37999	71391	:	:	:	:	:	:	12760	5744	18504	46152	43743	89895
BULGARIA	54288	109646	163934	132904	81523	21442	-	-	-	132904	81523	214427	187192	191169	378361
CZECH REP.	38894	55855	94749	143907	172650	316557	144656	96926	241582	288563	269576	558139	327457	325431	652888
ESTONIA	15100	21747	36847	6415	4667	11082	1307	478	1785	7722	5145	12867	22822	26892	49714
HUNGARY	61789	101556	163345	134692	127146	261838	107200	72819	180019	241892	199965	441857	303681	301521	605202
LATVIA	13800	24100	37900	8387	8787	17174	14735	10468	25203	23100	19300	42400	36900	43400	80300
LITHUANIA	28928	43603	72531	9757	11889	21646	14831	7476	22307	24588	19365	43953	53516	62968	116484
POLAND	252009	504014	756023	559269	461094	1020363	47045	113965	161010	606314	575059	1181373	858323	1079073	1937396
ROMANIA	112991	219545	332536	235855	218820	454675	188299	97151	285450	424154	315971	740125	537145	535516	1072661
SLOVENIA	9797	15545	25342	24074	26504	50578	22309	15110	37419	46383	41614	87997	56180	57159	113339

Table 3d: Enrolment in Education/ Training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3), 1996

(Graphs 2.4, 2.6, 2.8)

1996	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
ALBANIA	36 858	39 566	76 424	:	:	:	:	:	:	12 760	5 744	18 504	49 618	45 310	94 928
BULGARIA	54589	103243	157832	130305	81715	21202	-	-	-	130305	81715	212020	184894	184958	369852
CZECH REP.	30993	45007	76000	133224	154376	287600	91245	60171	151416	224469	214547	439016	255462	259554	515016
ESTONIA	15477	21993	37470	6858	4769	11627	1280	470	1750	8138	5239	13377	23615	27232	50847
HUNGARY	63731	100110	163841	133497	138797	272294	99137	64633	163770	232634	203430	436064	296365	303540	599905
LATVIA	18340	29976	48316	8010	8723	16733	15480	10957	26437	23490	19680	43170	41830	49656	91486
LITHUANIA	33141	47503	80644	13086	13393	26479	12700	5874	18574	25786	19267	45053	58927	66770	125697
POLAND	273162	520054	793216	581220	471857	1053077	55963	126764	182727	637183	598621	1235804	910345	1118675	2029020
ROMANIA	118274	219123	337397	237811	217580	455391	174318	87739	262057	412129	305319	717448	530403	524442	1054845
SLOVENIA	10407	15969	26376	24816	27024	51840	22478	16090	38568	47294	43114	90408	57701	59083	116784

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Table 4: Educational Attainment rates of the population (25-59 year olds), 1996

(Graphs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)

ALBANIA	ISCED 0-2	ISCED 3	ISCED 5-7	ISCED 0-2	ISCED 3	ISCED 5-7	ISCED 0-2	ISCED 3	ISCED 5-7
25-29 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
30-39 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40-49 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
25-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BULGARIA									
25-29 year olds	24.3	64.1	11.6	23.9	54.4	21.7	24.1	59.5	16.4
30-39 year olds	25.4	57.8	16.8	23.8	54.1	22.1	24.6	55.9	19.5
40-49 year olds	33.4	48.7	17.9	28.3	49.6	22.1	30.8	49.2	20.0
50-59 year olds	48.6	36.6	14.8	50.6	35.0	14.4	49.7	35.7	14.6
25-59 year olds	33.5	50.7	15.8	32.4	47.6	20.0	32.9	49.1	18.0
CZECH REP.									
25-29 year olds	6.5	81.5	12.0	8.5	82.7	8.8	7.5	82.1	10.4
30-39 year olds	7.2	78.8	14.0	12.6	76.9	10.5	9.9	77.8	12.3
40-49 year olds	9.3	77.7	13.0	22.1	69.9	8.0	15.7	73.8	10.5
50-59 year olds	11.9	76.1	12.0	31.4	61.2	7.4	21.9	68.4	9.6
25-59 year olds	8.9	78.2	12.9	19.9	71.4	8.7	14.4	74.8	10.8
ESTONIA									
25-29 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
30-39 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40-49 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
25-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HUNGARY									
25-29 year olds	20.4	67.7	11.8	21.9	62.4	15.7	21.1	65.1	13.7
30-39 year olds	20.1	66.8	13.0	26.9	56.4	16.7	23.5	61.6	14.9
40-49 year olds	22.9	62.2	14.9	37.7	47.9	14.4	30.5	54.9	14.6
50-59 year olds	54	30	16	63	26.5	10.4	58.9	28.1	13
25-59 year olds	29.1	56.7	14.2	39.3	46.6	14.1	34.3	51.6	14.2
LATVIA									
25-29 year olds	8.7	79.4	11.9	5.7	77.0	17.3	7.3	78.2	14.5
30-39 year olds	8.8	76.4	14.8	4.4	74.4	21.2	6.6	75.4	18.0
40-49 year olds	15.5	66.9	17.6	12.1	67.3	20.6	13.7	67.1	19.2
50-59 year olds	33.9	51.0	15.1	29.3	56.9	13.8	31.4	54.2	14.4
25-59 year olds	16.7	68.1	15.2	13.7	67.9	18.4	15.1	68.0	16.9

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LITHUANIA									
25-29 year olds	7.3	54.1	38.6	6.2	44.9	48.9	6.7	49.6	43.7
30-39 year olds	5.4	55.5	39.1	4.5	36.8	58.7	4.9	46.2	48.9
40-49 year olds	12.5	47.5	40.0	8.9	34.6	56.5	10.6	40.8	48.6
50-59 year olds	39.2	27.8	33.0	35.5	28.2	36.3	37.2	28.0	34.8
25-59 year olds	15.1	47.0	37.9	13.8	35.3	50.9	14.4	41.0	44.6
POLAND									
25-29 year olds	62.27	28.57	8.66	43.02	45.96	10.23	52.91	37.02	9.43
30-39 year olds	61.33	29.29	8.6	43.35	44.9	11.27	52.41	37.03	9.93
40-49 year olds	60.69	29.02	9.29	50.57	38.63	9.49	55.58	33.87	9.39
50-59 year olds	64.75	21.47	10.48	58.79	27.58	9.58	61.57	24.73	10
25-59 year olds	61.88	27.66	9.19	48.94	39.34	10.18	55.35	33.55	9.69
ROMANIA									
25-29 year olds	10.3	80.2	9.5	11.8	77.9	10.3	11.1	79.0	9.9
30-39 year olds	15.2	70.8	14.0	21.5	66.8	11.7	18.3	68.8	12.9
40-49 year olds	24.7	53.6	21.7	44.9	39.9	15.2	34.9	46.7	18.4
50-59 year olds	52.7	29.5	17.8	69.7	19.5	10.8	61.5	24.3	14.2
25-59 year olds	25.6	58.1	16.3	38.4	49.3	12.3	32.1	53.6	14.3
SLOVENIA									
25-29 year olds	18.7	71.8	9.5	17.7	63.9	18.4	18.3	67.9	13.8
30-39 year olds	17.3	70.6	12	21.6	58.3	20.1	19.5	64.5	16
40-49 year olds	25.1	60.8	14.1	33.5	52.4	12.5	30	56.7	13.3
50-59 year olds	29.2	56.7	14.1	50.6	39.9	9.5	40	48.2	11.8
25-59 year olds	22.7	64.5	12.8	32	52.9	15	27.3	58.8	13.9

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Table 5a: Drop out rates at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3), 1995 (Graph 2.9)

1996	General Education			Sec. VET with maturity exam.			Sec. VET with qualification			Total Sec. VET		
ALBANIA	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of drop outs	7484	4912	12396	:	:	:	:	:	:	2450	368	2818
Drop out rates	22,4	12,9	17,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	21,2	7,2	16,9
BULGARIA												
Number of drop outs	2925	2600	5525	4990	4298	9288	-	-	-	4990	4298	9288
Drop out rates	5.39	2.37	3.37	3.75	5.27	4.33	-	-	-	3.75	5.27	4.33
CZECH REPUBLIC												
Number of drop outs	385	1189	1574	2287	1817	4104	5638	4454	10092	7925	6271	14196
Drop out rates	1.12	2.29	1.82	2.66	1.52	2	6.48	7.47	6.88	3.51	2.79	3.15
ESTONIA												
Number of drop outs	1280	1199	2479	710	461	1171	277	113	390	987	574	1561
Drop out rates	8.2	5.7	6.9	11.3	9.8	10.7	17.9	18.4	18.1	12.6	10.8	9.9
HUNGARY												
Number of drop outs	3790	9093	12883	14905	16356	31261	16862	14201	31063	31767	30557	62234
Drop out rates	6.1	9	7.9	11.7	12.2	11.9	16.3	20.2	17.8	13.7	15	14.3
LATVIA												
Number of drop outs	:	:	:	:	:	2296	:	:	3681	:	:	5980
Drop out rates	:	:	:	:	:	13.4	:	:	14.6	:	:	14.1
LITHUANIA												
Number of drop outs	557	892	1449	:	:	:	:	:	:	2196	1644	3840
Drop out rates	2.3	2.3	2.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.5	8.5	8.4
POLAND												
Number of drop outs	:	:	21323	:	:	31732	:	:	2182	:	:	33914
Drop out rates	:	:	3.1	:	:	3.8	:	:	2.3	:	:	3.7
ROMANIA												
Number of drop outs	3600	1205	4805	14053	6919	20972	11266	3622	14888	25319	10541	35860
Drop out rates	3.19	0.55	1.44	5.96	3.16	4.61	5.98	3.73	5.21	5.97	3.34	4.84
SLOVENIA												
Number of drop outs	719	1036	1755	4021	2943	6964	3504	1776	5280	7525	4719	12244
Drop out rates	7.7	6.7	7.1	16.9	11.7	14.2	15.9	12.1	14.4	16.4	11.8	14.3

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Table 5b: Drop out rates at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3), 1996 (Graph 2.9)

ALBANIA	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**
Number of drop outs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drop out rates	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BULGARIA												
Number of drop outs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drop out rates	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZECH REPUBLIC												
Number of drop outs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drop out rates	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ESTONIA												
Number of drop outs	1172	1145	2317	697	434	1131	185	66	251	882	500	1382
Drop out rates	7.8	5.3	6.3	11	9.5	10.3	14.2	9.9	14.1	11.5	9.9	10.9
HUNGARY												
Number of drop outs	4326	6090	104016	18875	21025	39882	10497	8125	18622	29304	29150	58504
Drop out rates	6.8	6.1	6,4	14.1	15.2	14.7	11	13	11.8	12.8	14.5	13.6
LATVIA												
Number of drop outs	:	:	2633	1212	924	2136	2115	1270	3385	3327	2194	5521
Drop out rates	:	:	5.44	15.13	10.59	12.76	13.66	11.59	12.8	14.16	11.15	12.79
LITHUANIA												
Number of drop outs	681	1061	1742	:	:	:	:	:	:	2485	1678	4163
Drop out rates	2.7	2.7	2.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.5	8.4	8.4
POLAND												
Number of drop outs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drop out rates	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ROMANIA												
Number of drop outs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drop out rates	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SLOVENIA												
Number of drop outs	223	1145	1368	3568	3071	6639	3757	1677	5434	7325	4748	12073
Drop out rates	2.28	7.37	5.4	14.82	11.59	13.13	16.84	11.1	14.52	15.79	11.41	13.72

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Table 6a: Public expenditure on Education and on Vocational Education and Training, 1995
(Graph 2.10)

	Public Expenditureon VET, in national currency	Public Expenditure on Education, in national currency	GDP	Public Expenditure on VET as % of GDP	Public Expenditure on Education as % of GDP
ALBANIA	0.825 bLeks	8.187 bLeks	227.848 bLeks	0,36	3,6
BULGARIA	2991,9 bleva	35007 bleva	869344 bleva	0,34	4,03
CZECH REP.	16.1* b	70,6 b	1252.1 b	1.30	5.60
ESTONIA	0.2649 bkroons	2.8708 bkroons	41.2791 bkroons	0.64	6.95
HUNGARY	45.422 bForint's	261.103 bForint's	5493.800 bForint's	0.83	4.75
LATVIA	0.0245 bLats	0.1583 bLats	2.3607 bLats	1.03	6.7
LITHUANIA	0.09895 bLitas	1.350390 bLitas	23.829 bLitas	0.4	5.7
POLAND	2.0003 bzlots		286.0256 bzlots	0.7	:
ROMANIA	375.3 bLei	2321.8 bLei	72559.7 bLei	0.52	3.2
SLOVENIA*	14.074 btolars	128.657 btolars	2202.021 btolars	0.64	5.84

Table 6b: Public expenditure on Education and on Vocational Education and Training, 1996
(Graph 2.10)

	Public Expenditureon VET, in national currency	Public Expenditure on Education, in national currency	GDP	Public Expenditure on VET as% of GDP	Public Expenditure on Education as % of GDP
ALBANIA	0.924565 bLeks	9.468 bLeks	:	:	:
BULGARIA	5907,4 bleva	47470 bleva	1693091 bleva	0,35	2,80
CZECH REP.	16.6* b	81.7 b	1414 b	1.2	5.8
ESTONIA	:	:	:	:	:
HUNGARY	50.999 bForints	289.563 bForint's	5550 bForint's	0.92	5.22
LATVIA	0.02141 bLats	0.1626 blats	2.7684 bLats	0.77	5.87
LITHUANIA	0.125616 blitas	1.712880 blitas	31.115 blitas	0.4	5.5
POLAND	:	:	:	:	:
ROMANIA	558.4 blei	3770.1 blei	109515 blei	0.51	3.44
SLOVENIA*	:	142.600 * btolars	2512* btolars	:	5,68

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Table 7a: Unemployment, 1995 (Graphs 1.4, 1.5, 1.6)

ALBANIA	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**
24 and younger	:	:	:	:	:	:
25 and older	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	91425	79576	171001	11.6	14.8	12.9
BULGARIA						
24 and younger	83500	73800	157300	37.0	38.4	37.7
25 and older	186900	176600	363500	11.3	11.9	11.6
Total	270400	250400	520800	14.4	15.0	14.7
CZECH REP.						
24 and younger	32700	26900	59600	6.9	6.6	6.8
25 and older	51900	71200	123100	2.3	3.6	2.9
Total	84600	98100	182700	3.1	4.1	3.6
ESTONIA						
24 and younger	74000	50000	124000	13.9	12.8	13.5
25 and older	218000	183000	401000	8.4	7.1	7.7
Total	292000	233000	525000	9.3	7.8	8.6
HUNGARY						
24 and younger	73200	33300	106500	20.5	10.9	16.1
25 and older	190900	113200	304100	9.8	6.5	8.2
Total	264100	146500	410600	11.4	7.2	9.4
LATVIA						
24 and younger	31500	22000	53500	29.4	31.1	30.1
25 and older	95000	78500	173500	17.8	16.1	17.0
Total	126500	100500	227000	19.7	18.0	18.9
LITHUANIA						
24 and younger	34000	45000	79000	25.7	22.1	24.0
25 and older	115000	67000	182000	9.0	11.8	10.4
Total	149000	112000	261000	14.1	11.0	12.6
POLAND						
24 and younger	358000	352000	710000	29.2	34.6	31.7
25 and older	704000	812000	1517000	8.7	11.6	10.1
Total	1062000	1164000	2227000	11.4	14.6	12.9
ROMANIA						
24 and younger	221553	202430	423984	18.8	23.1	20.6
25 and older	266045	277897	543940	5.0	5.9	5.4
Total	487598	480327	967924	7.5	8.6	8.0
SLOVENIA						
24 and younger	12800	11100	23900	18.0	19.7	18.8
25 and older	26700	19800	46500	6.1	5.2	5.6
Total	39500	30900	70400	7.7	7.0	7.4

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Table 7b: Unemployment, 1996 (Graphs 1.4, 1.5, 1.6)

ALBANIA	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
24 and younger	:	:	:	:	:	:
25 and older	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	88030	70130	158160	11.4	13.6	12.3
BULGARIA						
24 and younger	69800	60500	130300	33.9	33.0	33.5
25 and older	188600	172000	360600	11.2	11.5	11.3
Total	258400	232500	490900	13.6	13.8	13.7
CZECH REP.						
24 and younger	27300	25000	52300	5.9	6.3	6.3
25 and older	50800	68600	119500	2.2	3.5	2.8
Total	78100	93700	171800	2.9	4.0	3.4
ESTONIA						
24 and younger	:	:	:	:	:	:
25 and older	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:
HUNGARY						
24 and younger	92100	48800	140900	19.0	8.6	16.3
25 and older	226500	154500	381000	8.0	5.2	7.4
Total	318600	203300	521900	11.3	7.5	9.5
LATVIA						
24 and younger	27200	20300	47500	28.1	30.4	29.0
25 and older	90700	78500	169200	17.2	15.9	16.1
Total	117900	98800	216700	18.9	17.6	18.3
LITHUANIA						
24 and younger	42000	30000	72000	27.3	24.6	26.1
25 and older	113000	132000	245000	13.1	14.7	13.9
Total	155000	162000	317000	15.2	15.9	15.6
POLAND						
24 and younger	292000	299000	592000	23.4	29.6	26.2
25 and older	619000	751000	1369000	7.7	11.0	9.3
Total	911000	1050000	1961000	9.9	13.4	11.5
ROMANIA						
24 and younger	190264	192284	382548	17.5	23.9	20.2
25 and older	208855	199465	408321	3.9	4.4	4.2
Total	399119	391749	790869	6.3	7.3	6.7
SLOVENIA						
24 and younger	12100	10500	22600	19.0	18.7	18.8
25 and older	25800	20500	46300	5.9	5.3	5.6
Total	38000	31000	68900	7.5	7.1	7.3

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Table 8a: Unemployment rates by educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds), 1995 (Graphs 1.7, 1.8)

ALBANIA	**ISCED 0-2**	**ISCED 3**	**ISCED 5-7**	**ISCED 0-2**	**ISCED 3**	**ISCED 5-7**	**ISCED 0-2**	**ISCED 3**	**ISCED 5-7**
25-29 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
30-39 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40-49 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
25-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BULGARIA									
25-29 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
30-39 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40-49 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
25-59 year olds	14.0	8.4	4.4	12.9	8.1	4.0	13.5	8.2	4.2
CZECH REP.									
25-29 year olds	16.9	2.2	0.7	17.3	5.6	1.5	17.1	3.8	1.1
30-39 year olds	12.7	2.0	0.8	9.4	3.3	1.4	10.6	2.6	1.0
40-49 year olds	8.0	1.7	0.6	6.2	2.1	1.6	6.8	1.9	0.9
50-59 year olds	5.9	1.4	0.8	4.6	2.1	0.7	5.1	1.6	0.7
25-59 year olds	9.6	1.8	0.7	7.3	3.0	1.4	8.1	2.4	1.0
ESTONIA									
25-29 year olds	16.7	9.0	7.8	27.3	14.2	6.8	20.0	11.2	7.2
30-39 year olds	27.0	11.2	6.4	22.2	9.1	5.6	25.3	10.3	5.9
40-49 year olds	16.8	9.7	3.0	14.0	6.6	5.2	15.7	8.1	4.3
50-59 year olds	7.7	8.9	4.9	6.1	5.5	4.2	7.1	7.2	4.5
25-59 year olds	14.4	10.1	5.1	12.1	8.4	5.3	13.5	9.3	5.2
HUNGARY									
25-29 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
30-39 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40-49 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
25-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
15-74 year olds	10.2e	13.2e	3.3e	5.5e	8.5e	3.0e	7.5e	11.0e	3.2e

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LATVIA									
25-29 year olds	34.9	20.2	6.3	37.1	19.5	10.5	35.6	19.9	8.8
30-39 year olds	25.0	16.7	4.8	21.5	16.6	9.7	23.8	16.6	7.6
40-49 year olds	25.9	17.9	5.3	15.8	14.4	6.4	21.3	16.1	5.9
50-59 year olds	20.6	17.5	10.4	19.9	17.6	12.0	20.4	17.6	11.2
25-59 year olds	23.8	17.8	6.6	19.8	16.5	9.1	22.3	17.2	8.0
LITHUANIA									
25-29 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
30-39 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40-49 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
25-59 year olds	11	17.2	14.7	9.8	20.4	11.1	10.6	18.4	13.2
POLAND									
25-29 year olds	14.3	8.5	7.7	24.1	16	7.1	17.4	12.7	7.3
30-39 year olds	14.5	6.5	1.5	19.5	12.1	2.5	16.2	9.9	2
40-49 year olds	10.9	6.9	2.4	13.2	8.9	1	11.8	8.1	1.7
50-59 year olds	9.9	5.8	1.9	7.7	9.5	3.5	8.9	7.6	3
25-59 year olds	12.6	6.9	2.7	15.6	11.3	3	13.7	9.4	2.8
ROMANIA									
25-29 year olds	13.7	7.9	3.7	17.9	14.2	6.5	15.5	10.7	5
30-39 year olds	6.5	7.2	3.2	9.3	10.2	2.3	8.1	8.5	2.9
40-49 year olds	7.4	5.7	1.8	5.9	5.1	1.7	6.5	5.5	1.8
50-59 year olds	3.9	5.3	1.7	1.1	6.1	1.7	2.4	5.5	1.7
25-59 year olds	6.3	6.8	2.4	5.2	9.9	2.6	5.7	8.1	2.5
SLOVENIA									
25-29 year olds	12.08	8.69			7.3		7.45	8.04	5.43
30-39 year olds	12.29	5.63		9.41	4.74		10.82	5.18	
40-49 year olds	9.46	6.05		7.9	4.31		8.71	5.28	
50-59 year olds		4.67			6.82		3.63	5.24	
25-59 year olds	9.34	6.15	1.97	7.13	5.24	2.71	8.22	5.74	2.4

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Table 8b: Unemployment rates by educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds), 1996 (Graphs 1.7, 1.8)

ALBANIA	**ISCED 0-2**	**ISCED 3**	**ISCED 5-7**	**ISCED 0-2**	**ISCED 3**	**ISCED 5-7**	**ISCED 0-2**	**ISCED 3**	**ISCED 5-7**
25-29 year olds	:	:		:	:		:	:	:
30-39 year olds	:	:		:	:		:	:	
40-49 year olds	:	:		:	:		:	:	:
50-59 year olds		:					:	:	
25-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BULGARIA									
25-29 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
30-39 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40-49 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
25-59 year olds	13.6	8.6	4.9	11.2	8.8	3.7	12.4	8.7	4.2
CZECH REP.									
25-29 year olds	20.1	2.1	1	18.2	4.9	2.1	19.2	3.4	1.4
30-39 year olds	12.8	1.6	0.5	12.5	3.4	0.7	12.6	2.5	0.6
40-49 year olds	9	1.7	0.3	6.4	1.9	0.2	7.2	1.8	0.2
50-59 year olds	8.4	1.3	1.1	5	2	0.3	6.3	1.6	0.8
25-59 year olds	10.9	1.7	0.6	8	2.9	0.6	9	2.2	0.6
ESTONIA									
25-29 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
30-39 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40-49 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
25-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HUNGARY									
25-29 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
30-39 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40-49 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
25-59 year olds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
15-74 year olds	10.2e	13.2e	3.3e	5.5e	8.5e	3.0e	7.5e	11.0e	3.2e

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LATVIA									
25-29 year olds	30.5	19.4	1.6	15.5	25.6	2.1	25	22	1.9
30-39 year olds	33.6	18.4	5.6	20.9	19.8	8.7	30.1	19	7.4
40-49 year olds	24.2	17.2	10.5	21	13	9.8	22.8	15	10.1
50-59 year olds	18.2	18.6	6.7	16.8	15.3	7.1	17.6	17	6.9
25-59 year olds	23.7	18.3	6.8	18.6	17.7	8	21.7	18	7.5
LITHUANIA									
25-29 year olds	14.5	23.7	12.3	11.2	28.7	16.8	13.1	25.8	14.7
30-39 year olds	7.5	18.6	8.6	20.3	23	16.4	13.4	20.3	13.5
40-49 year olds	16.2	13.4	13.1	10.5	16	13.7	13.6	14.5	13.5
50-59 year olds	9.9	11.4	11.8	8.2	13.7	12.7	9.1	12.6	12.3
25-59 year olds	11.3	17.4	11	10.1	20.6	15	10.7	18.8	13.5
POLAND									
25-29 year olds	12.5	7.6	4.5	21.4	14.3	6.3	15.1	11.1	5.5
30-39 year olds	10.6	6.3	1.8	19.5	12.9	2.7	13.8	10.2	2.3
40-49 year olds	9.6	5	1	12.5	8.4	1	10.7	7	0.8
50-59 year olds	7.3	7	3.7	7.3	8	4.2	7.5	7.3	4
25-59 year olds	10.1	6.1	2.3	14.8	10.9	2.9	11.9	8.9	2.5
ROMANIA									
25-29 year olds	12.2	6.8	3.8	12.7	8.6	7	12.4	7.6	5.4
30-39 year olds	8.8	4.8	2	6.2	7.6	2.3	7.4	6.1	2.1
40-49 year olds	6	4.1	1.3	4.6	4.1	1.4	5.2	4.1	1.3
50-59 year olds	2.6	3.1	0.3	1.3	2.6	1.5	1.9	3	0.7
25-59 year olds	5.5.	5	1.6	3.9	6.7	2.6	4.7	5.7	2
SLOVENIA									
25-29 year olds	((10,34))	(8,50)		((11,29))	((7,10))		((10,45))	(7,94)	((6,31))
30-39 year olds	((13,27))	(5,07)		((10,15))	(5,0)		((11,67))	5,03	
40-49 year olds	((9,41))	(4,57)		((7,68))	((3,8))		(8,49)	(4,23)	((2,89))
50-59 year olds		((4,75))					((3,32))	(4,90)	
25-59 year olds	9.53	5,43	((3,04))	(8,05)	5,0	((2,25))	8,73	5.26	((2,55))

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Annex 2
ETF Definitions and Data Specifications

Table 1 Population (14-19 year olds)

Table 2 Enrolment in education/ training (14-19 year olds)

Table 3 Enrolment in education/ training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

Table 4 Educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds)

Table 5 Drop out rates at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

Table 6 Public expenditure on education and on vocational education and training

Table 7 Unemployment

Table 8 Unemployment rates by educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds)

Table 1 Population (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** Name the institutions, publications and other sources.
2. **Coverage** The total population within the specified age group (14-19 year olds) living in the country.

Table 2 Enrolment in education/ training (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** Registers/ administrative data on enrolment.
2. **Coverage**
   - All general education and vocational education and training programmes/schools provided within the framework of the formal education and training system at any educational level should be covered.
   - Enrolment in all vocational education and training programmes/schools (also including those under the responsibility of authorities other than the Ministry of Education or Labour) should be included.
   - Enrolment of both full- and part-time attendance should be included.
   - Enrolment of handicapped students should be included.
   - Foreign students should be excluded from data on enrolment in higher education or in other type/level of education/training.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/ individuals to categories**
   a) *General education.* It includes programmes/ schools of both primary and secondary general education. In international statistics these programmes are allocated to ISCED levels 1,2 and 3.
   b) *Basic vocational education* It includes vocational programmes/schools which are part of the primary education, or which do not require completion of primary education. In international statistics, these programmes/schools are allocated at ISCED level 2.
   c) *Secondary vocational technical education with maturity examination* It includes vocational programmes/schools which start after completion of primary education, have a duration of 4 years, and provide both:
      - a vocational qualification, or vocational preparation, and
      - access to the final secondary examination prerequisite for entrance to higher education (baccalaureate or matura). In international statistics, these programmes are allocated to ISCED level 3.
   d) *Secondary vocational technical education with vocational qualification only* It includes vocational programmes/schools which start after completion of primary education, have a duration of 1-3 years, and lead to a vocational qualification. Vocational education and training within the framework of those programmes can be either school based or school- and enterprise-(work-) based. This means that apprenticeships should be included in this category. In international statistics, these programmes/schools are allocated to ISCED level 3.
   e) *Post secondary vocational technical education* includes vocational programmes/schools which lead to a vocational qualification of a level higher than that of secondary vocational education programmes but lower than that of higher education programmes. These programmes normally start after the end of secondary education and last for 1-2 years. No ISCED level is foreseen for this category, they are often allocated to ISCED level 3.
   f) *Higher education* It includes all post-secondary programmes that are allocated in ISCED levels 5 and 6 in international statistics.

Table 3 Enrolment in education/ training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** Registers/ administrative data on enrolment.
2. **Coverage** This table covers all general education and vocational education and training programmes/ schools provided within the framework of the formal education system at ISCED level 3. These include programmes/schools for :
   - young people, and
   - adults (e.g. part time or distance education programmes) which lead to the same type of qualifications as those for young people (if they are available in the country).
   - Labour market training programmes should be excluded.
   - Enrolment in all vocational education and training programmes/schools (also including those under the responsibility of authorities other than the Ministry of Education or Labour) should be included.
   - Enrolment of all people participating in the above mentioned programmes (independently from their age) should be included.

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- Enrolment of both full- and part-time attendance should be included.
- Enrolment of handicapped students should be included.
- Enrolment of foreign students should be excluded.

3. **Allocation of national programmes/ individuals to categories**

   a) *General education.* It includes programmes/schools of upper-secondary general education (ISCED 3).

   b) *Secondary vocational technical education with maturity examination* It includes vocational programmes/schools which start after completion of lower secondary education, have a duration of 4 years, and provide both:

      - a vocational qualification, or vocational preparation, and
      - access to the final secondary examination prerequisite for entrance to higher education (baccalaureate or matura). In international statistics, these programmes are allocated to ISCED level 3.

   c) *Secondary vocational technical education with Vocational Qualification only* It includes vocational programmes/schools which start after completion of lower secondary education, have a duration of 1-3 years, and lead to a vocational qualification. Vocational education and training within the framework of those programmes can be either school based or school- and enterprise-(work-) based. This means that apprenticeships should be included in this category. In international statistics, these programmes/schools are allocated to ISCED level 3.

   d) *Total Vocational technical education* includes the total of the previous two categories

Table 4 Educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** It is recommended to use data from population censuses or household surveys (in particular from the Labour Force Survey).
2. **Coverage** The total population within the specified age groups (25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 25-59 year olds) should be covered.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/ individuals to categories** Individuals should be allocated to different categories according to the highest level of education accomplished. If they have started, but not accomplished a certain level of education, they should be allocated to the lower one.

Table 5 Drop out rates at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** Registers/administrative data on drop outs and enrolment or data coming from specific surveys.
2. **Coverage**: This table covers all general education and vocational education and training programmes/schools provided within the framework of the formal education system at ISCED level 3.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/ individuals to categories**

   - *General education.* It includes programmes/schools of upper-secondary general education (ISCED 3).
   - *Secondary Vocational technical education with maturity examination* It includes vocational programmes/schools which start after completion of lower secondary education, have a duration of 4 years, and provide both:
     - a vocational qualification, or vocational preparation, and
     - access to the final secondary examination prerequisite for entrance to higher education (baccalaureate or matura). In international statistics, these programmes are allocated to ISCED level 3.
   - *Secondary Vocational technical education with Vocational Qualification only* It includes vocational programmes/schools which start after completion of lower secondary education, have a duration of 1-3 years, and lead to a vocational qualification. Vocational education and training within the framework of those programmes can be either school based or school- and enterprise-(work-) based. This means that apprenticeships should be included in this category. In international statistics, these programmes/schools are allocated to ISCED level 3.
   - *Total Vocational technical education* It includes the total of the previous two categories.

4. **Definitions** Drop outs refer to students who left a programme and / or who failed final examinations.
5. **Calculation formula applied** The drop out rate refers the percentage of drop-outs to the total number of participants in the programme / school in a given year.

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Table 6 Public expenditure on education and on vocational education and training

1. **Information source** Name the institutions, publications and other sources.
2. **Notes** The following expenditures should be taken into account:
   - Current and capital expenditure.
   - Public expenditure should cover expenditure by both Central and Sub-national (regional, local) governments.
   - Private expenditure should cover fees for education and training, expenditure of enterprises for training, etc.

Table 7 Unemployment

1. **Information source** It is recommended to use data from household surveys and in particular from the Labour Force Survey.
2. **Coverage** The total number of unemployed people within the specified age groups (24 and younger, 25 and older) should be covered.
3. **Definitions** ILO definitions are recommended:
   - *Unemployed people* people without employment, who are actively seeking for a job and are ready to take it up immediately.
   - *Unemployment rate* the percentage of unemployed to the total of active population (sum of employed and unemployed).

Table 8 Unemployment rates by educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** It is recommended to use data from household surveys and in particular from the Labour Force Survey.
2. **Coverage** The total population within the specified age groups (25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 25-59 year olds) should be covered
3. **Allocation of national programmes/ individuals to ISCED categories** Individuals should be allocated to different categories according to the highest level of education accomplished. If they have started, but not accomplished a certain level of education, they should be allocated to the lower one.
4. **Definitions** ILO definitions are recommended:
   - *Unemployment rate of a population with a certain educational attainment level* the percentage of unemployed with this educational attainment level to the total of active population (sum of employed and unemployed) with the same education attainment level.
   - *Unemployed people* people without employment, who are actively seeking for a job and are ready to take it up immediately.

Annex 3
Country Technical Reports

Albania
Bulgaria
Czech Republic
Estonia
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Poland
Romania
Slovenia

ALBANIA

Table 1 Population (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** Institute for Statistics.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Notes** Figures were estimated. Data for 1995 were the only available.

Table 2 Enrolment in Education/ Training (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** The Ministry of Education, Sector of Statistics.
2. **Coverage** Part-time students were not included. Programmes in general and primary education were excluded.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** Secondary general programmes with Maturity were considered (4-year).
   b) **Basic Vocational** Not relevant.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** Two kinds of vocational programmes were considered: Secondary VET leading to a qualification (3-year) and secondary VET with maturity (5-year).
   d) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** This was included in the column secondary VET with maturity examination.
   e) **Post-secondary Vocational Education** Not relevant.
   f) **Higher Education** 4-6 year higher education programmes.
4. Notes
   a) For 1995 only data on general secondary programmes and secondary VET programmes were available. For 1996 data on general secondary education by age, the total enrolment in VET and in higher education (irrespective of the age groups) were available.

Table 3 Enrolment in Education/ Training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** .Ministry of Education, Sector of Statistics.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** General secondary programmes with maturity (4-year).
   b) **Total VET**: Secondary VET providing qualification (3-year) and secondary VET with maturity (5-year).

Table 4: Educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds):

No data available.

Table 5 Drop-out rates at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** Ministry of Education, Sector of Statistics.
2. **Coverage** Part-time students were not included.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** cf. Table 3.
4. **Notes** Only data for 1995 were available (numbers and drop-out rates for general secondary education and total VET were the only data available).

Table 6 Public Expenditure on Education and on Vocational Education and Training

1. **Information source** Ministry of Education and the Financial Department of the Ministry of Labour (for data on VET and on education expenditure). Ministry of Finance, INSTAT (for the 1995 GDP).
2. **Notes**
   a) For 1996, only estimations on VET and Education were available. No data on the GDP.
   b) **Estimations** for data on VET and education expenditure were made by the Financial Department on the request of the Albanian National Observatory.

Table 7 Unemployment

1. **Information source** : Institute of Statistics.
2. **Coverage** Two age groups were considered: up to 20 years and from 21 to 34 years.
3. **Definitions** ILO definitions applied.
4. **Notes** Officially registered unemployed people.

Table 8: Unemployment rates by educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds):

No data available.

BULGARIA

Table 1 Population (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** National Statistical Institute.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.

Table 2 Enrolment in Education/ Training (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** Statistical Yearbook, Education in Bulgaria, Registers of NSI.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** : Programmes of both basic (primary) education and secondary general education.
   b) **Basic Vocational** Programmes for vocational schools (2 years).
   c) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** Programmes for secondary vocational schools (3 years), Technical schools (4 years) and School of Arts (4 years).
   d) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** : Not relevant.
   e) **Post-secondary Vocational Education** Data unavailable.
   f) **Higher Education** Programmes for colleges (3 years) and universities. Law colleges were included in the higher education system.

Table 3 Enrolment in Education/ Training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** Registers of NSI; General and Vocational Education, National Statistic Institute.
2. **Coverage** Students from private schools were included.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** : Enrolments in the upper secondary programmes (IX - XIII grades).
   b) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** cf. Table 2.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** : Not relevant.

Table 4 Educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** Labour Force Sample Survey carried out by the National Statistical Institute (October 1995 and November 1996).
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **ISCED level 0-2** includes no education, Primary Education Programmes (from grade I to VIII) and Basic Vocational Education (programmes for vocational schools , 2-year studies);
   b) **ISCED level 3** includes grades (from IX to XII) of General schools, Secondary vocational schools and Secondary technical and Art schools;
   c) **ISCED level 5-7** includes Higher education institutions.

Table 5 Drop-out rates at the upper-secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** 'Vocational Education', Central Statistical Department, 1995; General and Vocational Education 1995-96, 1994-95 and 1993-94 school years, NSI.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** cf. Table 3.

Table 6 Public Expenditure on Vocational Education and Training

1. **Information source** Ministry of Finance Registers.
2. **Notes**
   a) Expenditure in VET includes expenditure from: Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Building Construction and Regional Development, Ministry of Culture, Committee for Telecommunication, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport, Committee for Energetic.
   b) Expenditure in education includes expenditure in VET, expenditure from the state budget to education (including higher education, semi-higher education and colleges); expenditure to upgrade teacher qualification and expenditure for education from municipal local budgets

Table 7 Unemployment

1. **Information source** Labour Force sample surveys of the National Statistical Institute.
2. **Coverage** Data refer to two age groups: 15-24, 25- 65 years and above.
3. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied.

Table 8 Unemployment rates by Educational Attainment of the Population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** Labour Force Survey, X, 1995 and XI, 1996.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to ISCED categories** cf. Table 4.
4. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Table 1 Population (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic, Czech Statistical Office
2. **Coverage**: ETF specifications applied.

Table 2 Enrolment in Education/ Training (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** Database of the Institute for Information on Education and *Statistical Yearbook of Education Performance Indicators* (Prague, 1996). *Statistical Yearbook of Education Performance Indicators* (Prague 1997).
2. **Coverage** Foreign students were included in all data, but not in higher education. Students at schools under the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defence were not covered. Part-time students were not included.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** Students of gymnasiums (ISCED 3) and some students of the 8th and the 9th forms of basic schools (ISCED 2).
   b) **Basic Vocational** Not relevant.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** : Studies in the fields which provide complete secondary vocational education with a final exam (*Maturity*), secondary technical, secondary vocational and secondary integrated schools. This also includes students of follow-up studies (2 years) with *maturity* at secondary technical and secondary vocational schools, mainly made for graduates of 3-year vocational programmes (ISCED 3).
   d) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** Studies in vocational and technical branches at secondary vocational schools, secondary technical schools and secondary integrated schools (2 or 3 years) (ISCED 3).
   e) **Post-secondary Vocational Education** : Students of 'post-*maturity*' and higher professional schools. (ISCED 5).
   f) **Higher Education** Students in formal higher education, e.g. at university (ISCED 6).
4. **Notes Estimations** Data on enrolments in basic and secondary education were not given as a breakdown by age. Estimations were therefore made for Table 2. Estimations were based on a common age breakdown of students per grade. Data from the Czech Statistical Office were used for calculating the distribution of the population by age categories and for verifying comparisons (in the annual Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic and Labour Force Survey).

Table 3 Enrolment in Education/ Training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** Institute for Information on Education, *Statistical Yearbook of Education Performance Indicators* (Prague, 1996). *Statistical Yearbook of Education Performance Indicators 1* (Prague 1997).
2. **Coverage** Foreign students were included. Students under the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defence were not included.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** Gymnasiums (ISCED 3), including a marginal number of older part-time working students.
   b) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** cf. Table 2.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** cf. Table 2.

Table 4 Educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** Employment and Unemployment in the Czech Republic, Labour Force Sample Survey 1995 and 1996, Czech Statistical Office.
2. **Coverage**: ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** according to the highest level of education accomplished.
   a) **ISCED level 0-2** includes primary (9 years) education and without school education.
   b) **ISCED level 3** includes technical programmes with and without Maturity and secondary vocational with and without Maturity, secondary general programmes with Maturity.
   c) **ISCED level 5-7** includes university education. A marginal number of first-year graduates of higher professional schools were not included because these schools had a status of experimental institutions until 1996 (date at which they were legally approved).
4. **Notes** The figures were calculated as the annual average of four quarters (LFSS).

Table 5 Drop-out rates at upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** The estimation was made by Ms Kleòhová at the Institute of Information and Education on the basis of statistical returns for the corresponding school years.
2. **Coverage** Foreign students were included. Students at schools under the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defence were not covered. Part-time students are not included. Students with disabilities were not included.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   - **secondary general education**: Students of gymnasiums.
   - **secondary vocational / technical education with maturity examination**: Students in the fields that provide complete secondary vocational education with a final exam (*maturity*), both in secondary technical, secondary vocational schools and secondary integrated schools. Students of follow-up studies with *maturity* examination were not included.
   - **secondary vocational / technical education with vocational qualification only**: Students of 2-year and 3-year studies in vocational or technical branches at secondary vocational schools, secondary technical schools and secondary integrated schools.
4. **Coverage**: ETF specifications applied.
5. **Calculation formula applied** Rough estimates were drawn from the comparison between the number of students, the number of graduates and of new enrolments:

   (drop outs in 1995)=(students of 1995)-[(students of 1996)-(enrolments of 1996) + (graduates of 1995)], where students are students in secondary education (ISCED 3), and enrolments are only newly enrolled to the first year of upper secondary education level.
6. **Notes Estimations** for 1995 only, because of the lack of data for 1997 (necessary to calculate drop outs in 1996). 1995 refers to the 95-96 school year. This estimation was the only relatively reliable data available at the time. However, this estimation did not take into account student transfers neither from *maturity* types of study to types of study without *maturity* nor from gymnasiums to VET.

Table 6 Public Expenditure on Education and on Vocational Education and Training

1. **Information source** National Account 1995, National Account 1996.
2. **Notes** expenditures on VET were not calculated as a separate category of public spending. The data on VET financing were published estimations.

Table 7 Unemployment

1. **Information source** Employment and Unemployment in the Czech Republic, Labour Force Sample Survey, Czech Statistical Office.
2. **Coverage**: ETF specifications applied.
3. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied.
4. **Notes** The figures were calculated as the annual average of four quarters (LFSS).

Table 8 Unemployment rates by Educational Attainment of the Population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** Employment and Unemployment in the Czech Republic, Labour Force Sample Survey, Czech Statistical Office.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to ISCED categories** cf. Table 4.
4. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied.
5. **Notes** The figures were calculated as the annual average of four quarters (LFSS).

ESTONIA

Table 1 Population (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** Estonian Statistical Office.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.

Table 2 Enrolment in Education/Training (14-19year olds)

1. **Information source** Ministry of Education, Annual statistical reports from schools.
2. **Coverage** Following specific programmes/schools were included for both general and vocational education: Sütevaka Gymnasium, Tallinn Private School of Managers - Programs in these schools lead to general education certificate and post secondary technical education certificate. Foreign students were included.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** Primary and secondary general education (gymnasium).
   b) **Basic Vocational** Basic vocational. programmes for students who have not completed basic education (up to 3 years) and basic vocational programmes based on undefined educational level (1-2 years).
   c) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** : Vocational education granting maturity certificate and Tallinn ballet School (4-4,5 years).
   d) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** Vocational education programmes based on basic education (up to 3 years).
   e) **Post-secondary Vocational Education** Vocational. education. programmes based on secondary education (1,5 - 2 years), Technical programmes based on basic/lower secondary education (4 - 4,5 years) and technical programmes based on secondary/upper secondary programmes (2,5 - 3 years).
   f) **Higher Education** Higher education programmes (approximately 4 years) and Bachelor's degree programmes (4 years).

Table 3 Enrolment in Education/ Training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** Ministry of Education, Annual statistical reports from schools.
2. **Coverage** No specific programmes/schools were included. Foreign students were also taken into account.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** 4-year secondary general education (gymnasium).
   b) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** : cf. Table 2.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** cf. Table 2.

Table 4 Educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** Estonian Labour Force Survey (January 1995).
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** according to the highest level of education.
   a) **ISCED level 0-2 includes** pre-primary education (kindergartens), basic education (grades 1 - 6), basic education (grades 7 - 9);
   b) **ISCED level 3 includes** *upper secondary* secondary general education, second level vocational education;
   c) **ISCED level 5-7 includes** post-secondary technical education *not higher education* diploma / applied higher education, Bachelor's degree programmes, Master's degree programmes, Doctor's degree programmes.

Table 5 Drop-out rates at the upper-secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** Ministry of Education, Annual statistical reports from schools (Oct.1995/Oct.96).
2. **Coverage** Only the following ISCED 3 level programmes were considered: secondary general education (gymnasium) (4 years), vocational education granting maturity certificate (4-4,5 years) and vocational education programmes (up to 3-years) based on basic education.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** cf. Table 3.

Table 6 Public Expenditure on Education and on Vocational Education and Training

1. **Information source** Statistical Office of Estonia, UNESCO. Questionnaire on Statistics of Educational Finance and on Expenditure, Financial Year Beginning 1995.
2. **Notes** Expenditures also cover kindergartens.

Table 7 Unemployment

1. **Information source** Estonian Labour Force Survey (January 1995).
2. **Coverage**: ETF specifications applied.
3. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied.

Table 8 Unemployment rates by Educational Attainment of the Population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** Estonian Labour Force Survey (January 1995).
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to ISCED categories** cf. Table 4.
4. **Definitions** ILO definition applied.

HUNGARY

Table 1 Population (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** Statisztikai Évkönyv. 1996 KSH.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.

Table 2 Enrolment in Education/ Training (14- 19 year olds)

1. **Information source** A compulsory and complete collection of data, ordered by government within the framework of the National Program for Data Collection, was carried out with separate questionnaires according to each type of institutions. The collection of data was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Culture and Education.
2. **Coverage** Foreign students were included.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** Primary and secondary general education (gymnasium - 4 years).
   b) **Basic Vocational** Not relevant.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination**
   - Secondary vocational programmes providing both vocational qualification and Maturity (4 years).
   - New Secondary Vocational training model Schools providing Maturity, wide ranging basic education and a wide professional basis (4 years).
   - Post-secondary vocational programmes (1-2-years) following 4-year secondary vocational programmes.

   d) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** : Vocational programmes (2 and 3 years).
   e) **Post-secondary Vocational Education** This was included in Secondary VET with Maturity.
   f) **Higher Education** Colleges (3-4 years) and universities (4-6 years).
4. **Notes**
   a) Students below 14 attending secondary educational institutes were included among the 14-year old age group. With the exception of skilled worker training schools and vocational schools the data of 19-year olds also considered 19 years old and above.
   b) **Estimations** Students attending the third level of education were unavailable as a breakdown by gender. Estimates were therefore made (the percentage of females in the total number was projected to the number of the age group)

Table 3 Enrolment in Education/ Training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** cf. Table 2.
2. **Coverage** Foreign students were included.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** Secondary general education (gymnasium - 4 years).
   b) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** cf. Table 2.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** cf. Table 2.

Table 4 Educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** Microcensus 1995.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** according to the highest level of education accomplished.
   a) **ISCED level 0-2 includes** completed and not completed primary education
   b) **ISCED level 3 includes**
   - general education: gymnasium (4 years).
   - secondary vocational / technical education with maturity examination: Secondary vocational programmes providing both vocational qualification and maturity (4 years), New Secondary Vocational training model Schools providing Maturity with a wide ranging basic education and a wide professional basis (4years), and post-secondary vocational programmes (1 to 2 years) after 4-year secondary vocational programmes.
   - secondary vocational / technical education with vocational qualification only: vocational programmes (2 and 3 years).

   c) **ISCED level 5-7 includes** colleges (3-4 years) and universities (4-6 years), M. SC., PhD.

Table 5 Drop-out rates at the upper-secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** cf. Table 2.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** cf. Table 3.
4. **Notes Estimation** For 1996 data were based on estimation: the calculation thereof was weighted by the drop-out rates of the school-year of 1995/96.

Table 6 Public Expenditure on Education and on Vocational Education and Training

1. **Information source** Statisztikai Évkönyv 1996. KSH (for 1995 data). Cultural Yearbook (Ministry of Culture and Education), Manuscript (for 1996 data).
2. **Notes**
   a) Data on Public Expenditure on VET include data on secondary vocational schools (both full and part-time), apprenticeship schools and vocational schools.
   b) Data on Public Expenditure on Education include all the educational programmes from kindergarten, primary school (full- and part-time), gymnasium (full- and part-time) higher education (full- and part-time), courses, youth hostels, boarding-schools and other expenditures.
   c) For 1996 the data on GDP were preliminary data (based on Hungarian Statistical Handbook 1996). Expenditures and GDP were calculated in million HUF.

Table 7 Unemployment

1. **Information source** Labour Force Survey. 1995. 2nd Quarter. KSH. 1996.
2. **Coverage**: ETF specifications applied.
3. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied.

Table 8 Unemployment rates by Educational Attainment of the Population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** Labour Force Survey 1995 2nd Quarter and 1996 2nd quarter, KSH. Microcensus 1995. Characteristics of the population and inhabitants, KSH.
2. **Coverage**: ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to ISCED categories** cf. Table 4.
4. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied.
5. **Notes Estimation** Data were estimated because the Labour Survey only provided the break-down by school qualification of the unemployed people between 15-74 years old and the total number. The data of Microcensus (1995) was therefore used as these provided data on the population in the desired break-down. Data for 1996 were based on estimation of 1995 data.

LATVIA

Table 1 Population (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia: Demographic Yearbook of Latvia (1996); Demographic Yearbook of Latvia (1997).
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.

Table 2 Enrolment in Education/ Training (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** : Summary of Latvia's schools statistical data at the beginning of the 95-96 school year. Education institutions in Latvia at the beginning of 96-97 school year. Statistical Bulletin. Riga (1997).
2. **Coverage** Foreign students were included.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** Basic 'primary' and secondary general education.
   b) **Basic Vocational** This was included in *secondary VE with qualification* i.e. several vocational schools which provide both types of education - basic vocational and secondary VET with qualification. Statistics on education do unfortunately not give a breakdown for each of these.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** This includes secondary specialised education. Secondary specialised education institutions have a 4 to 5-year curricula for people who have a 9-year basic education certificate and a 2-3 years programme after the completion of the general secondary education.
   d) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** : This includes vocational education. Depending on the content and on the level of programmes, this can last from 2 to 4 years (usually 3 years) for people who have a 9-year basic education certificate or one year after the completion of general secondary education.
   e) **Post-secondary Vocational Education** Post-secondary education is generally not defined in Latvia's legislation. Post-secondary education was included in the column *Sec. VE with mat. exam* since the education statistics did not give a breakdown on enrolment in the institutions of secondary specialised education.
   f) **Higher Education** Professional higher education institutions and other higher education institutions (at university level but which work in a narrower field).
4. **Notes Estimations** for 1995, some results in the column *All education training* were estimated because of the lack of correct data on males and females in higher education.

Table 3 Enrolment in Education/ Training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** : Summary of Latvia's schools statistical data at the beginning of school year 1995-96. Education institutions in Latvia as of beginning of the 96-97 school year. Statistical Bulletin. Riga (1997).
2. **Coverage** Foreign students were included.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** General secondary programmes (3 years after the completion of a 9-year basic education).
   b) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** This includes secondary specialised education. Secondary specialised education institutions have a 4 to 5-year curricula for people who have a 9-year basic education certificate and a 2-3 years programme after the completion of the general secondary education.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** : This includes vocational education. Depending on the content and on the level of programmes, this can last from 2 to 4 years (usually 3 years) for people who have a 9-year basic education certificate or one year after the completion of general secondary education.

Table 4 Educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** , Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia: Labour Force Survey, November 1995, Labour Force Survey, November 1996.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** according to the highest level of education accomplished.
   a) **ISCED level 0-2 includes** people with basic education, less than basic education and without formal education.
   b) **ISCED level 3 includes** people with general secondary education, secondary specialised education and vocational education, including basic vocational and post-secondary education.
   c) **ISCED level 5-7 includes** people with higher education (on average 4-year higher education programmes leading to B. A. (some programmes lead to a higher education diploma with or without a Bachelor's degree), Master's degree; PhD.
4. **Notes** Post-secondary education was included in ISCED level 3, because post-secondary education not defined in Latvia's legislation and corresponds to secondary specialised education.

Table 5 Drop-out rates at the upper-secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** Summary of Latvia's schools statistical data at the beginning of the corresponding school year. Education Institutions in Latvia as of beginning of 96-97 school year. Statistical Bulletin, Riga (1997).
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** cf. Table 3.

Table 6 Public Expenditure on Education and on Vocational Education and Training

1. **Information source** Published information on the State Budget.

Table 7 Unemployment

1. **Information source** Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia: Labour Force Survey (November 1995), Labour Force Survey (November 1996).
2. **Coverage** Total active population.
3. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied.

Table 8 Unemployment rates by Educational Attainment of the Population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia: Labour Force Survey (November 1995), Labour Force Survey (November 1996).
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to ISCED categories** cf. Table 4.
4. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied.
5. **Notes** Post-secondary education was included in ISCED level 3, because post-secondary education was not defined in the legislation of Latvia and corresponds to secondary specialised education.

LITHUANIA

Table 1 Population (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.

Table 2 Enrolment in Education/ Training (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.
2. **Coverage** Foreign students were included. Private vocational schools were also considered.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** Primary and secondary general education schools and gymnasiums.
   b) **Basic Vocational** The first programmes of vocational schools: these aim at young people who *have not finished the lower secondary school* and who want to acquire a basic occupation. The age of students varies from 13 to 18 years. Studies usually last 2 years.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination**: The third programmes of vocational schools: these refer to people who *have finished the lower secondary school* and who want to obtain both a professional qualification and a maturity certificate (upper secondary school). Studies last 4 years. The age of students is 15-16 to 19-20 years.
   d) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** The second programmes of vocational schools: these refer to people who *have finished the lower secondary school*. Studies last 3 years and provide professional qualification only. The age of students is 15-16 to 17-18 years.
   e) **Post-secondary vocational education** The fourth programmes of vocational schools: these refer to people who *have finished upper secondary school* but want to be trained as workers. It therefore included young people aged between 18 and 19. The duration of studies, depending on the complexity of the occupation, varies from 1 to 2 years, thus finishing at the age of 20-21 years.
   f) **Higher Education** Colleges ,universities and academies.
4. **Notes** Data correspond to the beginning of the academic year. It is impossible to exclude foreign students from each age group because of the lack of data on their age.
   Estimations The data by age group was estimated, using age group proportions.

Table 3. Enrolment in Education/ Training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** Department of Statistics.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** Programmes of upper secondary general education (10-12 grades) and gymnasiums were included.
   b) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** :Third and fourth programmes of vocational schools (cf. Table 2).
   c) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** Second programmes of vocational schools (cf. Table 2).

Table 4 Educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** Labour Force Survey.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** according to the highest level of education accomplished.
   a) **ISCED level 0-2 includes** *Pre school institutions* (Kindergartens); *Primary school* of general education for 4 years: 1st-4th grades (age 6-7/ 10-11 years); lower *secondary school* of general education for 5 years: 5th-9th grades (age 10-11/ 15-16 years); the first programmes of vocational schools (cf. Table 2).
   b) **ISCED level 3 includes** *upper secondary school* of general education: 10th-12th grades (age 15-16/ 18-19 years); 4 years gymnasium, following the completion of the 8th grade in general education school (age 14-15/ 18-19). Second, third and fourth programmes of vocational schools (cf. Table 2).
   c) **ISCED level 5-7 includes** Colleges, Universities (Bachelor and Master_s degrees).

Table 5 Drop-out rates at the upper-secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** Administrative data on drop-outs and enrolment.
2. **Coverage** Drop-outs from all ISCED level 3 programmes.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** cf. Table 3.
4. **Notes** Data on drop-outs from vocational education were only available for the whole vocational education system, but not separately for each programme of vocational schools.

Table 6 Public Expenditure on Education and on Vocational Education and Training

1. **Information source** Department of Statistics.
2. **Notes**
   a) Public Expenditure in Education covers the overall expenditure for education in the national budget.
   b) Public Expenditure in VET covers the expenditure for all vocational schools in the national budget.

Table 7 Unemployment

1. **Information source** Labour Force Survey.
2. **Coverage**: ETF specifications applied.
3. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied

Table 8 Unemployment rates by Educational Attainment of the Population for the 25-59 year olds

1. **Information source** Labour Force Survey.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to ISCED categories** cf. Table 4.
4. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied.

POLAND

Table 1 Population (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** National Statistical Office, Annual Statistics of towns, gminas and voivods.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.

Table 2 Enrolment in Education/ Training (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** National Statistical Office. Data from annual school reports. Annual statistics of Education and of Higher Education.
2. **Coverage** Handicapped students were not included in the data on higher education.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** Primary and general secondary schools for young and adults (full and part time).
   b) **Basic Vocational** This covers 3 years following primary education which do not give right to higher education and providing vocational qualification only, ISCED level 2 (with the implementation of the new ISCED, this type of education will be included in the ISCED level 3).
   c) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** All secondary vocational education and training schools (4-5 years) with maturity exam giving the right to higher education, ISCED 3.
   d) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** All post lyceum Vocational Education and Training schools: Vocational programmes for people having completed education at secondary level but without qualification (1-2 years) (ISCED 3); teacher training colleges, foreign language schools (ISCED 5).
   e) **Post-secondary Vocational Education** Data was not collected. Colleges were included in Secondary Vocational Education and Training with qualification. Data on graduates and engineering programmes was not collected separately but was included in higher education.
   f) **Higher Education** include all graduates, engineering and master degree programmes.

Table 3. Enrolments in Education/ Training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** National Statistical Office: Statistical Annual of Education, Statistical Annual of Higher Education (data were from annual school reports).
2. **Coverage** Handicapped students were not included in the data on higher education. Programmes under the responsibility of special authorities (e.g. Ministry of Defence) were not included.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** General secondary schools for youth and adults.
   b) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** All secondary Vocational Education and Training schools (4-5 years) with maturity exam, entrance to higher education, ISCED 3.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** all post lyceum VET schools - 1-2 year vocational programmes intended to persons with completed education at secondary level but without qualification (ISCED 3); teacher training colleges, foreign language colleges (ISCED 5).

Table 4 Educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** People's Health State (1996), Microlist (1995).
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** according to the highest level of education accomplished.
   a) **ISCED level 0-2 includes** primary and basic vocational schools. Basic vocational schools are classified at this level and not at ISCED 3 (where vocational education is usually included).
   b) **ISCED level 3 includes** general secondary and secondary vocational schools, post-lyceum schools.
   c) **ISCED level 5-7 includes** higher education institutions.
4. **Note** 33.5% of the labour force in Poland are graduates from basic vocational schools (Poland National Observatory Country Report, 1997, p. 14). According to the Polish agreements, basic vocational schools should refer to ISCED 3; however, in these tables, they were included in ISCED 2.

Table 5 Drop-out rates at the upper-secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** Annual school reports.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** cf. Table 3.

Table 6 Public Expenditure on Education and on Vocational Education and Training

1. **Information source** National Statistical Office.

Table 7 Unemployment

1. **Information source** Labour Force Survey.
2. **Coverage**: ETF specifications applied.
3. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied.

Table 8 Unemployment rates by Educational Attainment of the Population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** Labour Force Survey.
2. **Coverage**: ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to ISCED categories** cf. Table 4.
4. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied.
5. **Notes** : According to the new Polish agreements, basic vocational schools should refer to ISCED 3; however, in these tables, they were included in ISCED 2.

ROMANIA

Table 1 Population (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** National Commission for Statistics (NCS) (data based on registers).
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.

Table 2 Enrolment in Education/ Training (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** The Ministry of National Education and the National Commission for Statistics.
2. **Coverage** Foreign students were included in the data on higher education.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** Primary education programmes (lower secondary schools) for ISCED 2, and theoretical high schools (upper secondary) (4-5 years) for ISCED 3.
   b) **Basic Vocational** Not relevant.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** High School (4-5 years) in the following fields: technical studies, agriculture, forestry, economics and administration, computer sciences, meteorology, pedagogy, military and theology for ISCED 3.
   d) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** Vocational schools (2-4 years), apprenticeships (1-3 years) and programmes for upgrading skills for ISCED 3.
   e) **Post-secondary Vocational Education** Post-secondary schools based on completion of secondary general education or secondary vocational / technical education with maturity, not in the framework of universities (2 years).
   f) **Higher Education** Short term higher education (2-3 years), and long term higher education (4- 6 years) both polytechnics and university programmes.

Table 3. Enrolments in Education/ Training at the upper secondary level (ISCED 3)

1. **Information source** Ministry of National Education and the National Commission of Statistics.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** Theoretical high schools (upper secondary) (4-5 years).
   b) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** High School (4-5 years) in the following fields: technical studies, agriculture, forestry, economics and administration, computer sciences, meteorology, pedagogy, military and theology.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** Vocational schools (2-4 years), apprenticeships (1-3 years) and programmes for upgrading skills.

Table 4 Educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** Household Labour Force Survey (ANIGO) done by NCS.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** Data based on registers of the NCS.
   a) **ISCED level 0-2 includes** kindergarten, primary education and gymnasium (lower secondary education).
   b) **ISCED level 3 includes** high schools, vocational, complementary and apprentice schools.
   c) **ISCED level 5-7 includes** the third level of education (post-upper secondary school, college, higher education).

Table 5 Drop-out rates at the upper-secondary level (ISCED 3)

1. **Information source** The Ministry of National Education and the National Commission for Statistics.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** cf. Table 3.
4. **Definitions** Data on drop outs do not include students who do not take or pass final examinations.
5. **Calculation formula applied** ETF definitions applied.
6. **Notes** For vocational and apprenticeship schools, the Ministry of National Education estimated that 2 to 3% of students do not take or fail the final graduation examination. For students in general education (ISCED 3) and in secondary vocational education with maturity examination, no data existed on the number of unsuccessful students neither by level of education nor by sex. For vocational and general education respectively, the percentage of students who fail the baccalaureate exam was 4,22% (for 1995-1996) and 6,35% (for 1996-1997) (according to the Ministry of National Education, 1996, 1997).

Table 6 Public Expenditure on Education and on Vocational Education and Training

1. **Information source** Ministry of Education. For 1996, the GDP was estimated by the National Commission of Statistics (data still unavailable).
2. **Notes**
   a) **Estimations** Public funds for education and in vocational education and training were estimated, since there was no breakdown of funds by types of high schools.
   b) The estimation was calculated as follows: Total expenditure for high school education / total number of students in high school x Total number of students in technical high schools.
   c) **Outlays (items of expenditure)** Public expenditures in education and in vocational education and training includes the current and capital expenses. The following items are components of current and capital expenses (staff salaries, material expenses, stipends, students grants, buildings and equipment expenses, etc.).

Table 7 Unemployment

1. **Information source** National Commission for Statistics, Household Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).
2. **Coverage**: ETF specifications applied..
3. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied.

Table 8 Unemployment rates by Educational Attainment of the Population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** National Commission for Statistics, Household Labour Force Survey (AMIGO).
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied..
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to ISCED categories** cf. Table 4.
4. **Definitions**: ILO definitions applied.

SLOVENIA

Table 1 Population (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** Central Population Register of the Republic of Slovenia, Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, 1996.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied..
3. **Notes** All data refer to December 31.

Table 2 Enrolment in Education/Training (14-19 year olds)

1. **Information source** Statistical Office, Social Statistics Department.
2. **Coverage** Part-time students were excluded (except for higher education where both full- and part-time students were included). Foreign students were also included. Due to extremely low numbers, foreign students do not influence the participation rates.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education** Primary education programmes and secondary grammar programmes (gymnasium) (4 years).
   b) **Basic Vocational** Not relevant.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination** Technical programmes which give students the opportunity of taking a final examination (leading to a vocational qualification) or the maturity examination in the last year (4-5 years).
   '3+2' education: Programmes in technical schools (2years) after having completed 3-year vocational programmes. These lead to vocational qualification and give the same level of education/qualification as 4-5 year technical programmes.
   d) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** Vocational programmes leading to vocational qualifications only (2 and 3 years).
   e) **Post-secondary Vocational Education** Post-secondary vocational colleges with a clear practical character which are not in the university framework (2 years).
   f) **Higher Education** Higher professional schools (3-4 years) and university programmes (faculties and art academies, 4-6 years).
4. **Notes** During the 96-97 school year, vocational courses were running for the first time; however, the number on students were not included in Table 2 for 1996. The number of foreign students is extremely low and does not influence participation rates.

Estimations for

Secondary general and vocational/technical education (both secondary VET with maturity exam and secondary VET with qualification) (for 1995 and 1996). Because the Statistical Office collects data on the students enrolled in full time education (i.e. not only people aged 14 to 19), first persons aged 20 and more were excluded. In addition, the number of students enrolled in secondary general education, secondary vocational and technical education and training (separately for VET providing qualification only and VET with maturity) by sex and by age, were estimated, on the basis of statistics on the age of full-time students enrolled in secondary education and on the ratio of full-time students enrolled in secondary general education, in secondary vocational programmes providing qualification and in secondary technical programmes providing vocational and educational qualification (maturity).

Higher education

With regard to the 18 year olds, the Statistical Office only has data on the age group below 19 years old. Recent data by sex and by age, in particular for the 18 and 19 year olds were not available. Therefore, estimations by age and by sex were calculated on the basis of the general ratio between women and men enrolled in higher education (separately for full- and part-time students).

Table 3. Enrolment in Education/ Training at the upper secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. *Information source: Statistical Office of Slovenia Social Statistics Department.*
2. **Coverage** cf. Table 2. The participation in labour market training programmes was not included. Some first-year students enrolled in vocational courses in the 96-97 school year were not included in Table 3.
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories**
   a) **General Education Secondary grammar schools** (gymnasium) lasting 4 years.
   b) **Secondary Vocational with maturity examination**: cf. Table 2.
   c) **Secondary Vocational with qualification** cf. Table 2.
4. **Notes** cf. Table 2.

Table 4 Educational attainment of the population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** Labour Force Survey (May 1995 and May 1996).
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied..
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** according to the highest level of education accomplished.
   a) **ISCED level 0-2 includes** no education, kindergarten, uncompleted primary school (1st-4th grade) (ISCED 1), primary education (5th-8th grade) (ISCED 2).
   b) **ISCED level 3 includes** Secondary vocational programmes (short programmes of 1 or 2years), Secondary vocational programmes (2 and 3 years), Secondary general and technical programmes (4 and 5 years), 3+2 system' (Technical programme of 2 years following a 3-year vocational programme).
   c) **ISCED level 5-7 includes** college education (2-year higher education) (ISCED 5), higher professional programmes (3-4 years) (ISCED 6), university programmes (4-6 years) (ISCED 6), Master's degree, specialisation, Doctor's degree (ISCED 7).

Table 5 Drop-out rates at the upper-secondary level (ISCED level 3)

1. **Information source** Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, 1996.
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied..
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to categories** cf. Table 3.
4. **Definitions of terms** ETF definitions applied.
5. **Calculation formula applied** ETF definitions applied.
6. **Notes** Data for 1995 refer to the 94-95 school year. Data for 1996 refer to the 95-96 school year.

Table 6 Public Expenditure on Education and on Vocational Education and Training

1. **Information source** Ministry of Education and Sport, Statistical Office, Institute of Macro-economic Analysis and Development.
2. **Notes** The GDP for 1996 was estimated by the Institute of Macro-economic Analysis and Development. The public expenditure on education for 1996 was estimated by the Finance Department in the Ministry of Education and Sport. Information on VET expenditure for 1996 was still unavailable.

Table 7 Unemployment

1. **Information source** Labour Force Survey (May 1995, May 1996).
2. **Coverage** ETF specifications applied..
3. **Definitions** ILO definitions applied.

Table 8 Unemployment rates by Educational Attainment of the Population (25-59 year olds)

1. **Information source** Labour Force Survey, May 1995 and May 1996.
2. **Coverage**: ETF specifications applied..
3. **Allocation of national programmes/individuals to ISCED categories** cf. Table 4.
4. **Definitions** ILO definitions applied.

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